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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

New Light On Russia

A LOT of light was thrown on the problem of the real character of present-day Russia by two speakers who discussed it in Toronto last week. One was Arnold Toynbee, the famous English historian, and the other was Professor Fieldhouse of McGill, who has been a not infrequent contributor to this journal. Mr. Toynbee dealt with the Byzantine strain in the Russian tradition, and Professor Fieldhouse developed the conflict between this strain and the purely revolutionary and ruthless (and according to him un-Marxian) character of the present Russian régime.

The Communist party outside of Russia has paid a heavy price, if we interpret Mr. Fieldhouse rightly, for the victory of Communism in Russia itself. For the party has ceased to be a natural and native product of the countries in which it functions, and has become a mere agency of Russian policy. Being highly disciplined, and the discipline being directed from Moscow, it has repelled and driven out all the possible leaders in the other countries who could have directed it along lines suited to their country's special situation, and thus fallen into the hands of the third-rate people who are willing to be mere agents of a foreign directorate.

Mr. Fieldhouse did not particularize about the situation in Canada, but it is clear enough that the party here is actually run by men like Fred Rose and Sam Carr, utterly without roots in the Canadian soil, and even they are subject to a dictatorial control by background personages who flit hither and yon with credentials issued by Moscow headquarters. In such a set-up the position of men like Stanley Ryerson and Stewart Smith is far from enviable, and will occasionally (as with "Pat" Sullivan) become intolerable.

Such a party can be dangerous, especially in a country like Canada with a large percentage of recently-immigrated population. It can be dangerous because its sole object at the moment is destruction, the paralyzing of the economic life of the nation and the discrediting of its political institutions. But it needs only watchfulness and a sound understanding of its character and methods. That understanding is rapidly developing, and becomes constantly easier as the subservience of the party to the sole interests, not even of the people of Russia, but of the present tyrannical Russian government, becomes more and more apparent.

Price of Friendship

THE Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship has made a grave error in officially declaring that the whole report of the Gouzenko Commission is "discredited" by the fact that seven of the persons named in it have been acquitted by the criminal courts. It would be quite as logical to say that it has been sustained by the fact that an equal number have been found guilty and are serving sentences or else have fled the country rather than face prosecution. We shall continue to regret some of the methods employed by the Commission in its investigations (methods which have provided the sole ground on which the Council's charge can be made to appear even plausible), but we have never dreamed of suggesting that many of its conclusions were not amply justified by the available evidence.

If it is necessary, in order to advocate Canadian-Soviet friendship, to believe that the evidence which Gouzenko laid before the Canadian authorities was fabricated out of whole cloth, that Sam Carr and Fred Rose were guilty of no offence, that nobody in the back rooms of the Soviet Embassy (and not under the direct control of the Ambassador) ever made any attempt to secure illicit information from confidential employees of the Canadian government,—if all these things are necessary, then we shall never be able to advocate Canadian-Soviet friendship. We shall never be

(*Continued on Page Five*)

H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth, some day to be Queen Elizabeth II, becomes 21 years of age on Monday next.

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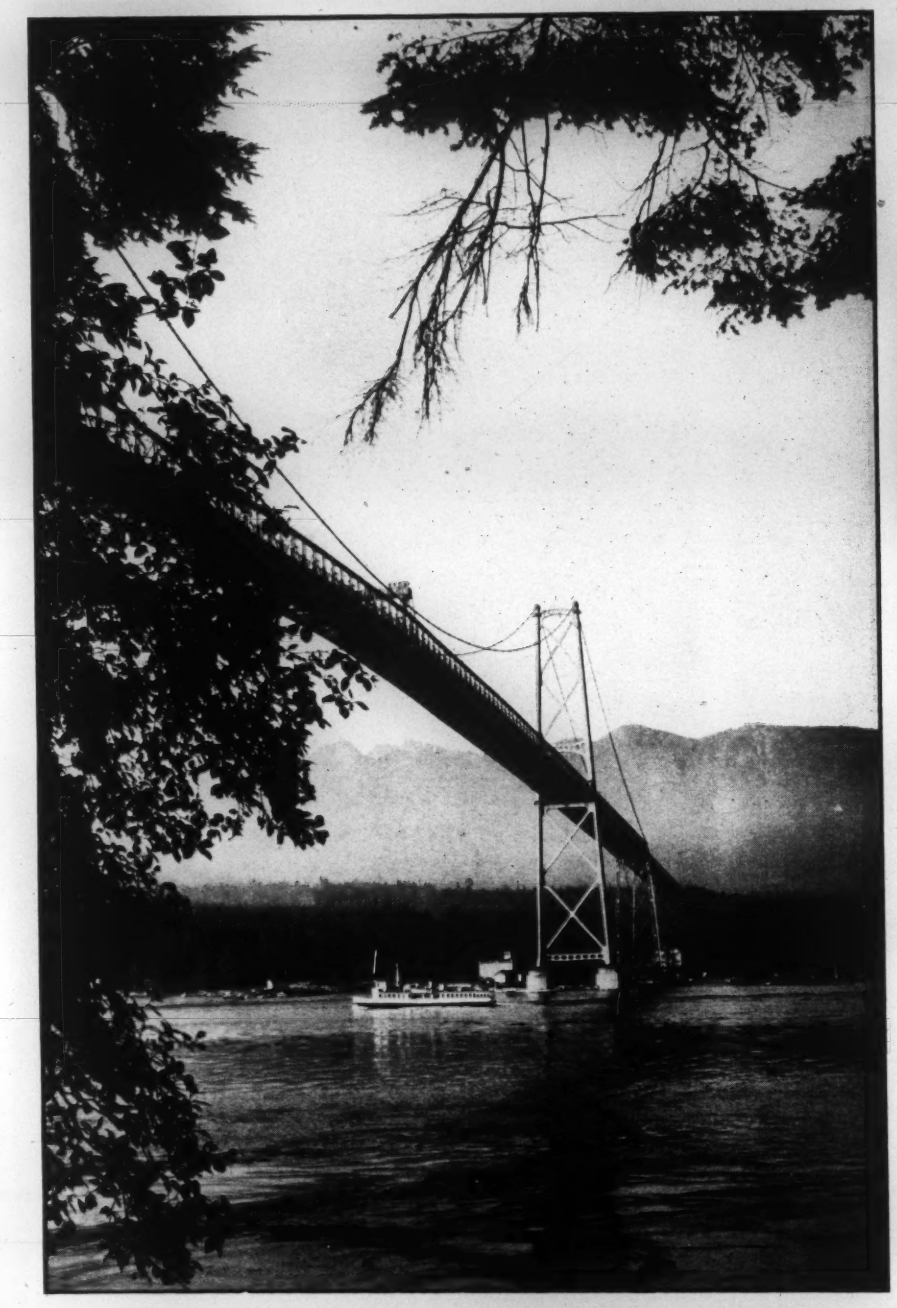
High Wages, Year-Round Golf, Climate, Skiing



Lions Gate Bridge, high enough to permit the "Queen Elizabeth" to pass, stretches from Vancouver's Stanley Park across the harbor to North Shore.

Year-round golf is one of the chief boasts of Vancouver and Victoria, and it's true as long as you don't mind wet feet. This is the Capilano course in the mountains across the harbor.

By Earl Smith

IF YOU live in Ontario or Quebec, the odds are one in 60 that you will move to British Columbia within the next five years. If you live on the Prairies, it is even more likely that you will join the trek to the West Coast.

What is this legend about British Columbia that has boosted the population of the western-most province beyond the million mark? Why have more than 200,000 persons flocked to "Canada's Evergreen Playground" since 1941?

A survey of opinion among recent migrants to B.C. reveals that the legend is based on three basic conceptions. They are (1) that B.C. weather is better than elsewhere in Canada; (2) that wages are higher on the West Coast; (3) that the section beyond the Rockies is the part of Canada most likely to show a prosperous future.

Do these beliefs stand up on the basis of actual experience? We put this question to one converted Easterner. He grinned. "Well, I'm still here, ain't I? I'm making more money in a lumber mill here than I did in the same job back East. What's more, the wife and kids are glad to be away from winters with snow."

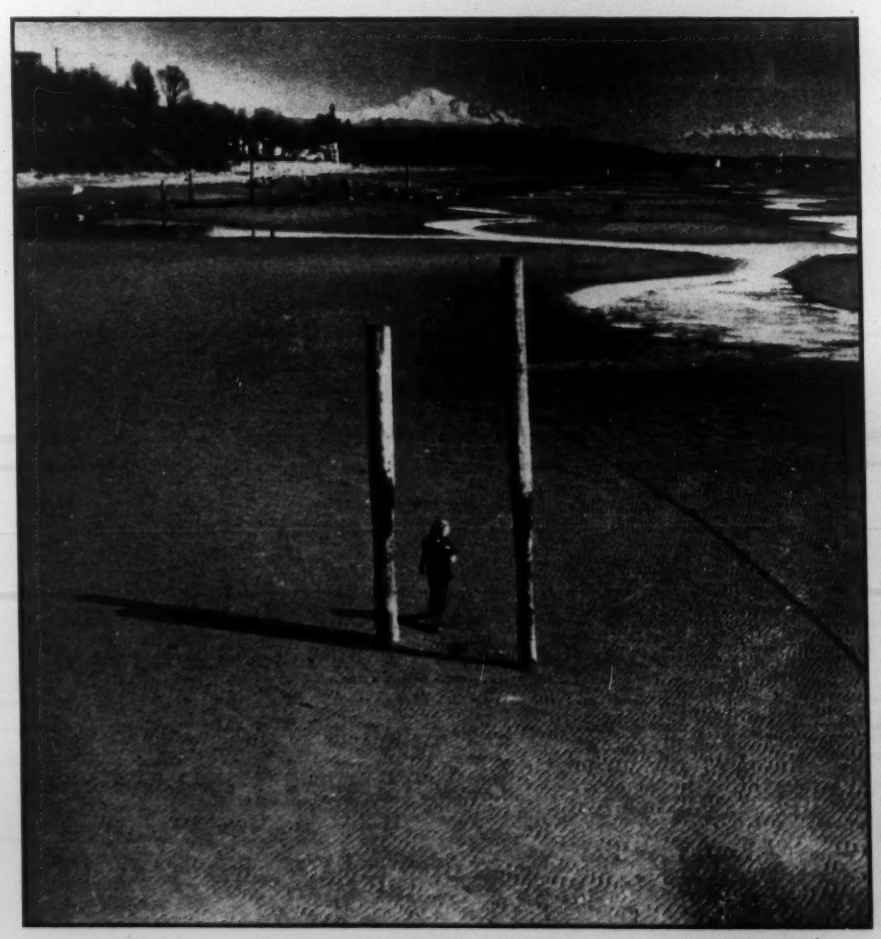
HE was right about wages. With an average work week of 40.3 hours and an average pay rate of 82.9 cents an hour, Vancouver led all other Canadian cities the other day as the best place to work in the Dominion. Comparative rates for other large cities were: Montreal, 41.1 hours at 69.1 cents; Toronto, 41.1 at 71.4 cents; Hamilton, 42.1 at 73 cents; Winnipeg, 42.2 at 70.1 cents. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show the same trend throughout B.C. in relation to the rest of Canada.

While this picture has undoubtedly been a drawing card for wage earners, it can also be shown as a disadvantage for potential employers. Many phases of West Coast industry find it difficult to compete with Eastern industry because of the higher wage scales. West Coast shipbuilding yards lost out on postwar contracts in some cases because strong B.C. unions refused to consider lower wages than were paid during wartime.

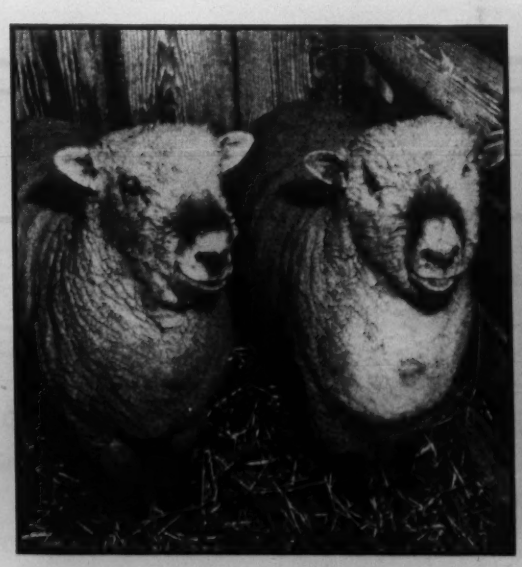
EVEN stronger than the promise of better wages, is the celebrated fable concerning B.C. weather. Easterners are lured to Vancouver by tales of warm winters, cool summers and glorious sunshine. Such tales seldom mention the weeks of endless rain, the fogs which form like a huge white blanket over the city, or the fact that Vancouverites often go for weeks without a glimpse of the sun.

Temperatures at the coast seldom go above 80 degrees in summer, seldom below 20 degrees in winter. Yet the Pacific is always warm enough for swimming from mid-May to mid-September. Snow is a rarity in the city, yet some of the best skiing in Canada is available in the mountains across the harbor, 20 minutes by auto from the city centre.

As for the rain, Vancouverites say they love it. Their favorite sport is to joke with visitors



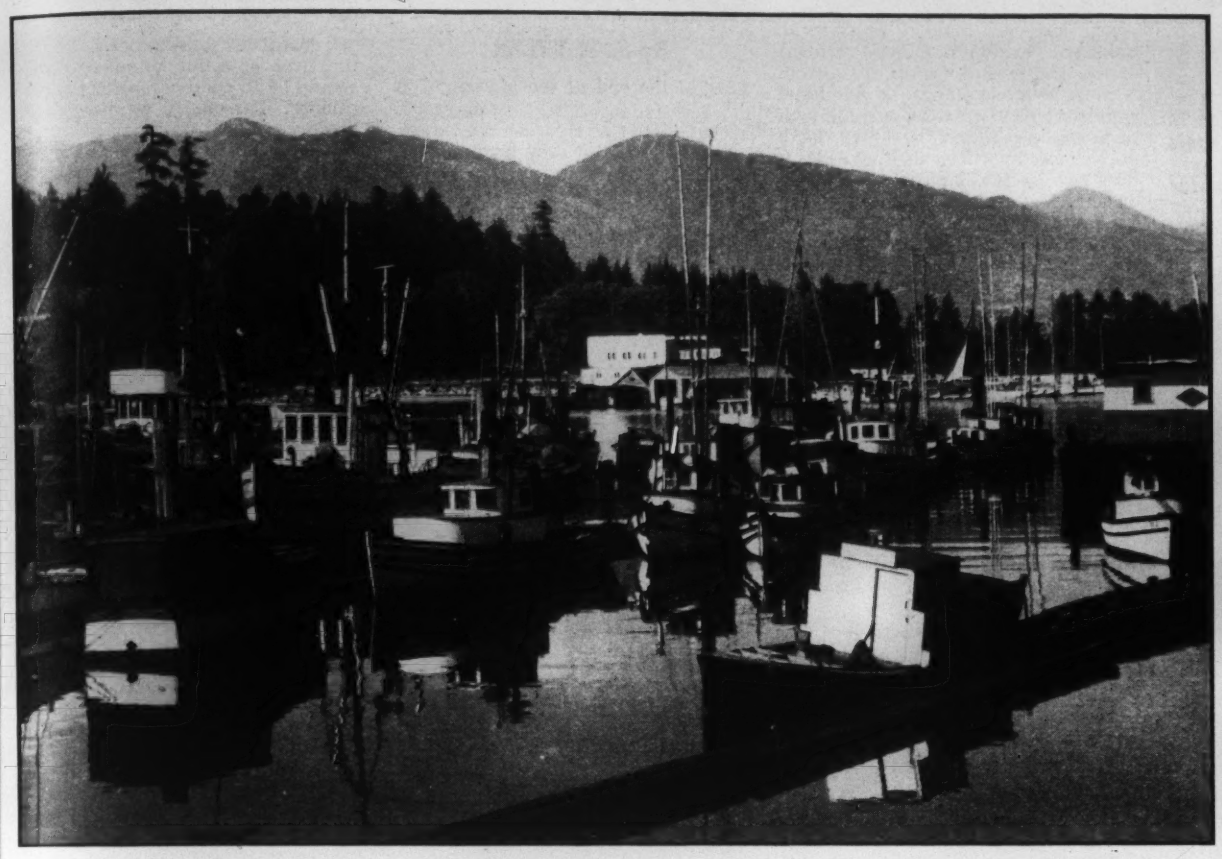
Summer resorts within easy driving distance of Vancouver are plentiful. An early-morning stroller is shown at White Rock, 30 miles from the city. Posts are remnants of sawmill wharf. Mt. Baker can be seen just across the border.



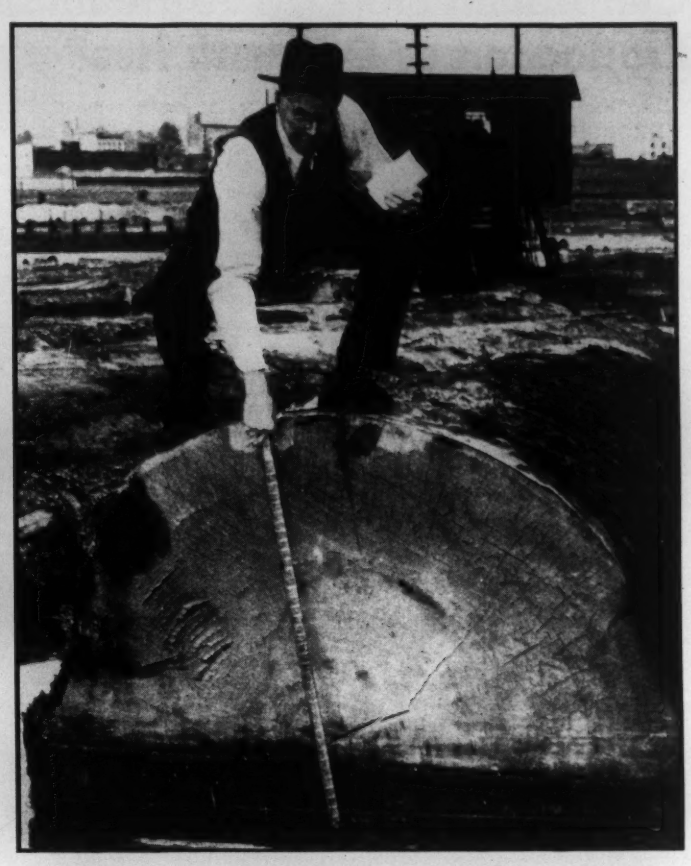
Twin sheep, product of a Fraser Valley Farm, find themselves at the fair at Langley Prairie, 30 miles from Vancouver. Cattle raising . . .

. . . is also big business in the Fraser Valley and the Cariboo country, north of Okanagan Valley. These cattle are from Cariboo ranges.

Defy Rain to Stop Trek to British Columbia



Salmon fishing, still B.C.'s second industry, provides an excellent opportunity for young veterans looking for their own business. Most of the gillnetters pictured here are owned by servicemen recently discharged.



Logging and related industries top all others in B.C. "Stick" at False Creek is measured to see if it will fit trough conveyor.

about their rain. "When you can see those mountains it's going to rain," they will tell a newly welcomed Easterner. "When you can't see them, it's raining."

They have a bit more trouble, though, laughing off the fog. Even long-time residents can be found feeling their way with their hands along the curb during a real pea-souper! Many residents paint the edge of their front steps with luminous paint so they can find their way up in a heavy fog.

Good or bad, Vancouver weather does keep the grass green all winter and does permit year-round golf, provided the golfer is enthusiastic enough to ignore wet feet. Along with the geography of the province, it also provides the best big-game hunting and game fishing in Canada.

The fertile valley of the Fraser River and the colorful Okanagan Valley draw hundreds of Prairie farmers to B.C. annually. Many of them come to retire and wind up with a small dairy farm on the Fraser or a fruit ranch in the interior. The fact that they almost never go back is proof enough that the legend is soundly based.

SOLDIERS, sailors and airmen, stationed on the Coast during the war form another large section of the movement westward. Many of them married B.C. girls and are settling in Vancouver or small towns in the Fraser Valley. Others asked to be discharged here and have brought their families from the East. They are going into logging camps, joining the salmon fishing fleets or using their gratuities to buy small farms. Despite a serious housing shortage and a decidedly different sectional outlook, these families are staying, apparently happy with their choice.

So it would seem that the legend of B.C. is fairly sound. There are some disadvantages, but most Easterners choose to ignore them or at least force them into the background. A housewife used to shopping in Montreal or Toronto will find the ancient street cars far below eastern standards. She will find that prices are higher in some cases, a trifle lower in others. Services,—laundry and cleaning—are more expensive than in Montreal or Toronto. So are electricity and telephone charges. Car owners will find it costs more to operate an automobile on the Coast. They will find, also, that it is impossible to drive out of Vancouver without paying a 25-cent toll bridge charge.

Rents and housing, in normal times, are cheaper, because houses are made of wood and can be heated with sawdust burned in a special furnace. Many houses are built without basements and heated with fireplaces or gas heaters.

Newcomers will also find civic services below the standard of Eastern cities; professional entertainment that is definitely small-town and a feeling of isolation, so far as Eastern Canada is concerned, once they cross the mountain barrier.

But these things will not discourage them. They will find an overwhelming enthusiasm in a bustling, virile community which is sure it is going places. They will find an adventurous and courageous outlook among businessmen who are willing and anxious to help an ambitious man get started and thus keep the ball rolling.

Mountain skiing within sight of city is one of Vancouver's chief attractions. In late spring, skiers can take 20-minute ride to town for an after-ski, ocean swim.

Okanagan fruit ranching is another occupation which is attracting hundreds of young army veterans who served in British Columbia at some time during the war. Above picture shows a typical apple orchard near Vernon in the central part of the Okanagan Valley.

Rain, which admittedly forms Vancouver's chief weather diet for six months of the year, has so far failed to discourage Easterners who are coming daily to the West Coast. This picture shows a typical spring scene on Granville Street, Vancouver.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Can Britain Step Up Agricultural Production as Denmark Has?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THROUGH Stewart Easton's "Britain Today Is the Japan of Yesterday" (S.N., March 29) stalks the pale ghost of the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus. It is amusing to reflect that the American Population Reference Bureau recently declared there are 40 million too many people in the U.S.—a country with only 45 persons to the square mile. Now Mr. Easton also is trying to revive the Malthusian theory, decently buried by Henry George 68 years ago, as he moans over the decline of Britain.

If all Britain's potential agricultural land were used, if so much of it were not tied up in great estates, Britain could raise enough food to feed her present population. She produced 70 per cent of her food requirements during the war. The much heralded Town and Country Planning Bill is doing very little to get idle land into production; and as this Bill involves compensation to landlords in excess of £300 million, its cost to the taxpayer is an enormous added burden.

Denmark's food export figures are significant in showing what a small nation can do. With an area of only 15,582 square miles, Denmark exported in January, 1947, 15,400,000 pounds of butter, 560,000,000 eggs, 6,800,000 pounds of bacon, 12,760,000 pounds of meat. When a population of approximately 4,000,000 can accomplish such a volume of exports and at the same time supply the domestic market, it is evident that good management could produce comparable results elsewhere. A tremendous advantage to Denmark is her system of collecting ground rent to pay for public services. This discourages the holding of land out of use for speculation.

No country in the world is self-sufficient; all countries must import some raw materials. Were Britain to adopt free trade, she would gain an immediate advantage over the U.S. whose high tariff makes it extremely difficult for foreign nations to buy from her. The insistence of the U.S. on payment in gold has crippled her foreign trade. There is no indication that she intends to abandon this policy. It is worth remembering that U.S. foreign trade never exceeded 10 per cent of her total trade, and is generally in the vicinity of 5 per cent or lower. A policy of excluding goods which compete with her own highly varied productions tends to make her an economic recluse. Britain, or any other highly industrialized country, can step into this breach.

Montreal, Que. P. J. BLACKWELL

No Nerve? No Chance!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. J. N. HARRIS concludes his piece about the Malvern student strike (S.N., April 5) with the sentence, "Our only regret is that we never had the nerve to try anything like that when we were at school, although we doubt whether we would have got away with it so easily."

Allow me to dissipate even the doubt. Mr. John Wren, his school Principal, and I, his father, would have seen to that.

Toronto, Ont. J. RUSSELL HARRIS

The Bard on Income Tax

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS poem (S.N., March 29) J.E.P. told what Tom ("Oft in the stilly night") Moore might have said about using Form T-1 (General). If William Shakespeare had to file the return this year, could we expect to hear these?

Old antic father the law!
In these nice quillets of the law
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.
The uncertain glory of an April day!
Oh! how full of briars in this working-day . . .
I am not in the roll of common men.
Devise, wit; write, pen . . .
The time is out of joint; O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Words, words, words.
They have a plentiful lack of wit.
I have done the state some service, and they know't.
Flat burglary as ever was committed.
An ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own.
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Memory, the warder of the brain . . .
The labor we delight in physics pain.
Confusion now hath made his masterpiece!

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

Bury St. Edmunds

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE a statement in the article on William Hyde Wollaston (S.N., March 29), will you please let me know when and how Bury St. Edmunds was moved from Suffolk to Norfolk?

Rockville P.O., Ont. A. M. NEWBY

ED. NOTE: Bury St. Edmunds is still in West Suffolk. However, Wollaston was born in Norfolk county at East Dereham.

Personal Views

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE PROF. Watson Kirkconnell's article (S.N., Jan. 4) relating to his views of the work being done by the Inter-Church Committee on Protestant-Roman Catholic Relations, erroneously styled by him as the "Research Committee," as one of the Baptist representatives on this committee, I feel that certain facts should be made clear. The Committee is officially sponsored and financially supported by the Presbyterian Church, the Church of England in Canada, the United Church of Canada, the Churches of Christ (Disciples), the Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army, and the Baptist Federation of Canada.

Professor Kirkconnell is an honored and respected layman of the Baptist denomination. His views are entitled to a fair hearing. It so happens, however, that at present he holds the position of a Vice-President of the Baptist Federation of Canada. It must be made plain that his views, expressed in his article, are his own personal expressions — they have never been approved by the Federation nor by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. Indeed, so far as I am aware, they have not been expressed by him before either of those bodies.

The Council of the Baptist Federation met in Winnipeg last November, and a report was presented on the work of the Inter-Church Committee; the minutes show that this report commended the work of the Committee and was adopted. There is no record of Professor Kirkconnell having dissented. It seems surprising that the learned professor's views should have been made public for the first time before the Federation, of which he is a Vice-President, was officially made aware of them.

Toronto, Ont. CLIFFORD H. HOWARD.

Emily to Keep Us Posted

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

EMILY POST is reported to be answering your editorial problem concerning the proper use of portable radios (S.N., March 15 and April 5), in a radio manners section of the next edition of "Etiquette." Says the authority: "When you're travelling, one of the beastliest things is to have to listen to the blare of someone's portable radio. Portables should be tuned way down and held on the shoulder, right up next to your ear."

Lethbridge, Alta. ALLAN A. SCOTT

Whom to Believe?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. C. W. King's laudatory comments on Nat Benson's coverage of the Manhattan theatre and night-club scene (S.N., April 5) prompts me to ask for Mr. Benson's opinion on the Donald Wolfit performances in New York. As a playgoer who saw the company perform here—and to my tastes quite creditably—and then read with something of a shock the scathing New York reviews when it appeared there, I am puzzled whether to believe the London critic who associated Wolfit's acting with the tradition of Sir Henry Irving or the Manhattan smart boys. What did Mr. Benson think of Wolfit?

Toronto, Ont. JOHN T. FOX

ED NOTE: See Manhattan Playgoer, page 26 in this issue.

A Noble Missionary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE news of the death in Japan of Rev. Percy G. Price, whose last article (S.N., April 5) gave such a sound and unrevengeful basis for Japan as a future member of the world organization, must have come as a great shock to his many friends in Canada and his SATURDAY NIGHT readers in particular. Probably the fact that Mr. Price was a lawyer, after graduation from Osgoode Hall in 1905, before becoming an ordained minister, and then a missionary, accounted for his unusually able appraisals of Far Eastern affairs. His humanitarian interests commenced early in his student days when he was associated with the Fred Victor Mission in Toronto, and he was organizer of one of the first boys' camps for underprivileged youth.

But what many of your readers may not know was one of his most interesting "hobbies." Back home in 1940, Mr. Price was connected with the organizing of Alcoholics Anonymous in Toronto. During the war years he served as assistant to Rev. Dr. Peter Bryce.

Contrary to the oft heard opinion that missionaries can make small contributions, if not creating outright embarrassing situations, in foreign affairs, men like Mr. Price can show the nations, if they bother to listen and read, that missionaries can often give sound political advice on the countries in which they have worked.

Saskatoon, Sask. D. P. MACLEOD

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

WITH the end of the Moscow Conference in sight, we suggest a special medal be struck to be awarded to each of the four leading delegates for conspicuous courage in the face of peace.

•

Although members of Parliament continue to complain that they are often unable to hear fellow members speak, many are opposed to a public address system which would bring an end to this long-standing privilege.

•

From a Manitoba small-town weekly:

"The masquerade dance turned out to be a success, the two best costumes being a Russian and a devil."

Perhaps the judges were somewhat influenced by contemporary affairs.

•

Says You!

From *Hansard*:

"Mr. Mackenzie: Mr. Chairman, I want the remark made by the hon. member from Peel, with regard to me, withdrawn, that I would like to have heard him say what I said he said, and what he said was made in regard to the hon. member."

It goes without saying the less said the better.

•

Two patrolling members of the R.C.M.P. in snowbound northern Saskatchewan are reported to have assisted a harried farmer — with the cooperation of his wife—in the birth of a baby boy, proving once again that these versatile fellows always get their man.

•

The man of the house may now purchase a hammer combined with an axe, a screwdriver, a file, a chisel and a monkey-wrench. So it no longer matters, when he is looking for a hammer, if the only thing he can find is the screwdriver.

•

Fashion note in current magazine: "There is no hard and fast rule this year about skirt lengths or waist lines." In case of need, however, ladies are advised to continue carrying them on their persons.

•

A dentists' journal suggests that the first objective of every patient should be to cooperate with the practitioner. Personally, we have always made a point of backing towards the door as soon as the forceps close on the jaw.

•

The attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is directed to the callous advertisement of a certain manufacturing company announcing "a bottle for babies which can be thrown away."

•

Blarney

When one member of Parliament referred to a colleague as a "hell of a good Irishman," *Hansard* toned down the phrase to "a good Irishman." We doubt if he can be half such a good Irishman with the hell knocked out of him.

•

"Breathing for Health" is the title of a recent article in a contemporary. We have made a point of doing this for quite some time now.

•

Faked one-hundred-dollar bills circulating in Ontario recently were said by police to be a good imitation of the genuine article. If is believed that the responsible counterfeiters did this purposely in order to deceive people.

•

A California manufacturer of bathing suits advertises that his latest model will make its owner "look every inch a lady." We have decided to do without one.

•

An article in a current magazine states that the toes of the human foot are quite redundant. For the time being, however, we intend to hold on to ours in the hope that some good use will be found for them.

•

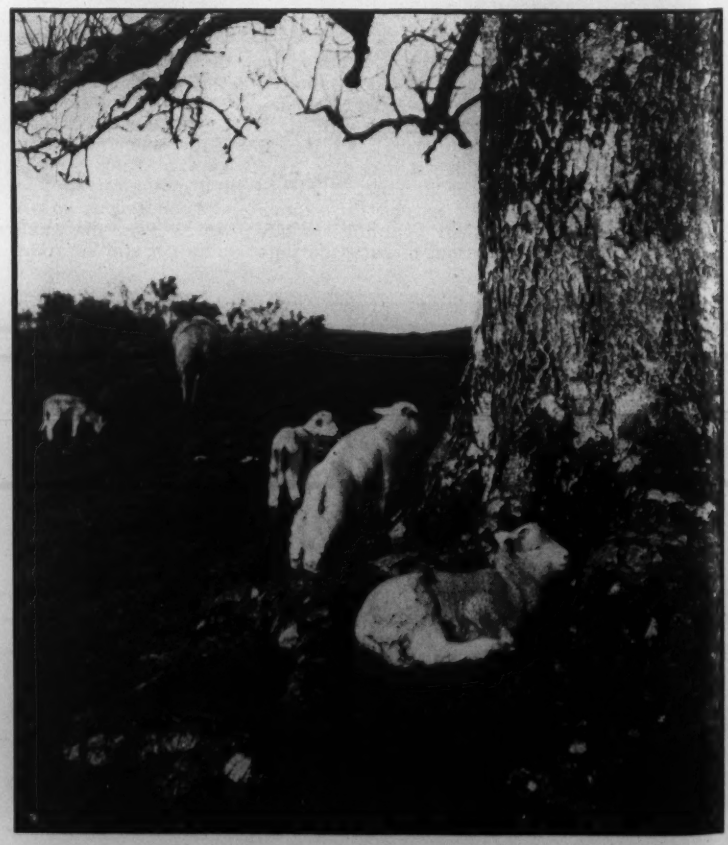
Headline in Montreal paper:

CEMETERY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

This sounds like one of those get-togethers that most of us avoid as long as possible.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH

This week's unusual Front Page picture is by Wilf Long, a young Toronto artist who has become recognized as one of Canada's leading commercial portraitists. Incidentally, he is the only Canadian who has done a cover for *Time* magazine.



"In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth."—Milton.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

able to do it, if it is necessary to believe that Mr. Churchill's account of the situation in Turkey and Greece is just the work of an essentially Fascist mind. We shall never be able to do it if it involves swallowing the whole party line of the *Canadian Tribune*. We shall probably never be able to do it along the present lines of the Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship. And yet we continue to believe in, and earnestly to desire, friendship between the Canadian people and the Russian people, and between the Canadian government and the Russian government on the condition that the latter refrains from interference in the internal affairs of this country and other countries as we refrain from interference in those of Russia.

Business Advancement

IN THESE days when there is so much discussion about the exodus of bright young Canadians to that "land of opportunity," the United States, it is interesting to consider certain of the differences between the business practices, or perhaps we should say business ideals, of that country and of Great Britain, and to inquire where Canada stands in relation to them. One of the main reasons for the facility of opportunity which does unquestionably exist in the United States is the complete ruthlessness of American business towards those who do not measure up to the opportunity which is afforded them. America is a land of experiment, and in nothing more than in the "hiring and firing" process. An American business firm, and in some degree an Americanized or American-controlled business firm in Canada or Britain, gets the idea that a certain young man is "coming up," and nothing will do but he must be engaged, whether he is needed at the moment or not; if by great luck he happens to have real talent and there happens to be something to which that talent is suited, he is made, but in a great number of cases he is spoiled.

In interesting contrast to this method is a passage in the article "'C.P.S.' in the Office," by W. P. Crozier in the recent book "C. P. Scott: The Making of the Manchester *Guardian*." That great owner-editor of a great newspaper never was in a hurry to fill a vacancy in his staff, no matter how important. The work could always be "divided out among the remainder until a suitable successor had been discovered, tested, and finally confirmed. It was unfortunate, no doubt, for the remainder, if the time was long, but that was irrelevant; it might be years, and on one occasion was. Of all alike he said, 'You see, we have to be careful, because we can't get rid of them.' He was behind the times of easy-come and easy-go."

That would sound to the average American like a ridiculous way to run a business organization, or even an editorial office. The concept of an organization of salaried men as a sort of society, or brotherhood, admission into which has to be guarded with care because once in, the member cannot be thrown out, is foreign to the American mind. It is not at all foreign to the British mind, and is indeed quite widely practised in England and Scotland, and it has a good deal to do with the stability and consistency of British business policy. It may limit the rate of advancement of the individual, in special cases, but it does not seem to impair the quality of the men who actually get to the top, although they may tend to be a few years older. (It may be suggested that they compensate for this by wearing out less rapidly.) We suggest that Canada is probably between the two extremes, having some of the advantages of both systems.

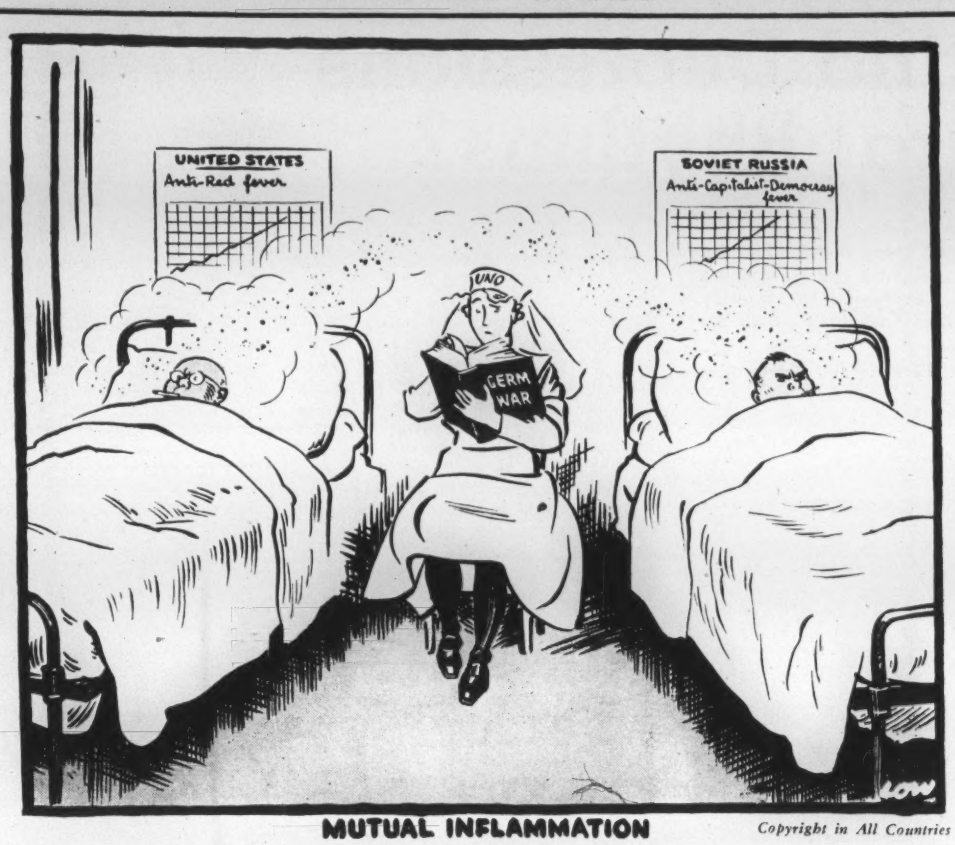
We cannot dismiss the subject of Scott's journalistic methods without another quotation from the same book, this time by C. E. Montague, on Scott's resistance to the idea which gained currency in his lifetime, that the great dailies could retain their influence only by "ignoble concessions" to the lowest tastes, and by the abandonment of all serious standards: "To exploit popular ignorance, to play up to the vices or weaknesses of half-formed characters and half-filled minds, would have seemed to him a policy no more worth considering than a policy of living on the profits of disorderly houses."

TO A CHILD IN SPRING

HOW shall I show the spring to you, who run
Exultantly, yourself the wind, the light?
There is no alien pattern in the night
For you; no hidden symbol in the sun.
You and the laughter of the leaves are one.
Your body's curve is in the curve of trees;
Initiate in such vast mysteries,
Is not my simple eloquence outdone?

There is a glory I did not perceive
Beneath the structure of your flesh and bone;
A deeper kindredship than ours, to cleave
Both time and space, that you have always known!
An upward reaching into golden air,
A wordless joy which you and beauty share.

R. H. GRENVILLE



MUTUAL INFLAMMATION

Copyright in All Countries

The Right Not To

WE HOPE that the Bill of Rights which is being attached to the legislation of Saskatchewan will be interpreted in such a way as to ensure to the citizens of that province not merely the right of free association but also the right of abstention from association. At present that right does not exist in Saskatchewan, as we pointed out a few weeks ago. Any property owner in a rural municipality can be put into the association known as the United Farmers of Canada, and subjected to all the rules of that society, whether he wants to join it or not. All that is necessary is that a certain number of his fellow-property-owners petition the municipal council and that that council give a majority vote in favor of putting the entire community into the U.F. of C.

Freedom of worship involves not merely the right to worship in one's own way, but also the right not to be compelled to worship in somebody else's way. Freedom of association involves not merely the right to associate with the organizations one wants to join, but also the right not to associate with the organizations one doesn't want to join. These negative aspects are apt to be overlooked by enthusiastic legislators, but in the calm and unprejudiced atmosphere of the courts they should receive due attention.

Against Minorities

WE HAVE been fascinated by some new and striking ideas on the subject of minorities which have been emitted by a periodical called *L'Oeil*, to which nobody need pay any particular attention, but have been reprinted by *Le Devoir*, to which a great deal of attention has to be paid for various reasons. *Le Devoir*, by the way, reprints the article under a heading of its own meaning "Let Us Learn," from which we gather that *Le Devoir* feels that it or its readers can learn something even from *L'Oeil*.

The main idea of this article is that there is and can be only one minority in Canada, the French Canadians, and only one minority in Quebec, the English-speaking Canadians of that province. No other "minority" can have any such thing as "minority rights."

This idea, we can assure *Le Devoir*, is very far from being accurate, and if its readers go on learning much of this sort of thing from papers like *L'Oeil* they will get into a terrible mess. The British North America Act, on which this article claims to be founded, says nothing about minorities except in relation to education, where it safeguards and defines certain rights and privileges to be enjoyed by "the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority." The establishment of the French and English languages has nothing to do with minorities. The establishment of the French Civil Code has nothing to do with minorities, being the result simply of the power granted to the province to legislate on property and civil rights.

What amazes us when we find an intelligent paper like *Le Devoir* raising this argument is the fact that it absolutely abolishes any claim to special treatment by French Canadians outside of the province of Quebec. If there are no minority rights except those provided by the B.N.A. Act, then there are no rights for French Canadians as such in any province where they are not a majority, except the right to use the French language in Parliament and in "any court of Canada established under this Act." There are special minority rights for Roman Catholics in various provinces, but not for French Canadians as such.

This is not our view in the least, and particularly we do not hold, as the readers of *Le Devoir* are told they should learn to hold, that a minority is something which is outside of the ordinary citizenship of the country. "In France," says the article, "there is not and cannot be any minority, for everybody is required to be a Frenchman. Those who do not wish to be or become Frenchmen are quite simply foreigners." We had labored—and in spite of *Le Devoir* we shall go on laboring—under the impression that even in Canada everybody who does not wish to be quite simply a foreigner is required to be a Canadian, and is equally a Canadian whether he belongs to an English-language or Protestant minority in Quebec or a French-language or Catholic minority in Saskatchewan. We know of nothing in the B.N.A. Act or anywhere else by which anybody in Canada is "required" to be a French Canadian or a Roman Catholic or a Canadian speaking English or a Protestant.

A New Science

AN INTELLIGENT comprehension of the forces which have produced the present distribution of mankind over the surface of the earth is obviously a prime requisite for the study of all questions relating to its future distribution, including military, strategic and diplomatic policy. Professor Griffith Taylor, head of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto, calls this study "'Geopacifics" (accent on the "pac") in contrast to the ultra-nationalistic "Geopolitics" of the Nazis, and has written a most valuable introduction to it under the title of "Our Evolving Civilization" (U. of T. Press, $4.25). The name is less important than the spirit in which it is approached.

Whatever it is called, this very recent science deserves the attention of all who wish to know the background of our current world problems, and although this book's purpose is mainly, no doubt, to serve as a university text, we should like to see it read by many who have passed the university age but got little of this sort of thing in their schooling. It will clear up their ideas about race differences (the author is emphatically an environmentalist!), population densities, inter-breeding, climatic shifts, and the reasons for the overwhelming predominance of the United States in the world of 1947. (A single graph showing each nation's combination of strength in population, oil, coal, steel and hydro power tells more than pages of text and reams of statistics. China and India have nothing but population, and Canada little but hydro power.)

The author estimates a possible population for Canada of 50 millions without diminishing her "North American" standard of living, or 100 millions with a "European" standard. He scoffs at the theory that past unemployment is a proof of incapacity to absorb immigration. He seems to hold that conquest unaccompanied by heavy migration has little long-term effect on peoples compared with the forces of natural environment, though an exception may be made when the conqueror imposes his religion, which normally (see Quebec) is a difficult thing to do, because "the material basis of life . . . determines in the last instance the social ideas and institutions of any particular historical epoch." The epoch out of which we are now emerging has been too largely "an age of world war, based on the overcrowding of the world for the first time." The author hopes—and we with him—that the new epoch will be the Age of Internationalism, "of a growth of man beyond the petty selfish ideas of a juvenile Nationalism." A better understanding of Geopacifics will certainly help.

A Great Primate

THE sudden and deeply regrettable death of Archbishop Owen at the very height of his powers has revealed something which was not, we suspect, fully realized during his lifetime, namely the extent of the regard and indeed reverence which was felt for him in every branch of the Christian Church in Canada. He was a man who combined in very uncommon degree the qualities of spirituality and executive ability. In the thirteen years of his Primacy the Church of England not only made great advances in unity and spiritual activity, but moved much nearer, in sympathy and understanding, to the other Protestant bodies. In part this was in accord with the spirit of the age, but in large part it was a reflection of the character of the man who was its inspiring head.

CURMUDGEON REBUKED

THE muted trumpet yelps alone
The while the other players wait.
The fierce soprano-saxophone
Squeals like a pig beneath a gate.
The cymbals clash, the mad guitar
Plunks endlessly a four-beat bar.
Shouts of approval, clapping most intense
Now follow from the Studio Audience.

A deep contralto makes her whine
Exuding "love" at every breath,
Using three pauses to the line,
Dragging the silly tune to death,
With *obbligato* on the 'cello
Too vibrant and too mango-mellow.
Shouts of approval, clapping most intense
Now follow from the Studio Audience.

A tenor elocutionist
Reads out a Tribute to the Spring,
With adjectives like "lush," "sun-kissed,"
A too-ornate, rococo thing
Which any editor would scorn
As most indubitable "corn."
Shouts of approval, clapping most intense
Now follow from the Studio Audience.

What ails these folk anonymous
Who strain the "mike" with constant praise
While I, with frown continuous,
Deplore the Radio's vapid ways,
Disdain the fashion of the hour
And stay most resolutely sour?
The Studio Audience replies: "*Gee Whiz! Who does this writing fellow think he is?*"

J.E.M.

Are Booms and Depressions Due to Natural Rhythms?

By CHARLES J. COLLINS

Surprisingly, the salmon catch on the Restigouche River, the rise and fall of the mouse population in central New York, influenza and pneumonia mortality rates and a host of other things, do not fluctuate meaninglessly but in regularly recurring cycles over a period of time, from which the course of future movements can easily be forecast.

Are economic fluctuations subject to the same influences, whatever they may be? If they are, the fact seems to mean that mankind is now possessed of an invaluable means of guidance. Mr. Collins, head of a large investment counsel firm in Detoit, here discusses the implications of Dewey and Dakin's new book, "Cycles—the Science of Prediction".

JUST why the national wealth and income of progressive countries, such as Canada and the United States, should not uninterruptedly grow to larger and more bountiful proportions as the years roll onward has never been unanimously determined.

The weather, psychological conduct, the uncertainty that beclouds all plans that stretch into the future, the emotional aberrations to which business decisions are subject, the innovations characteristic of modern society, technological advances, the magnitude of savings, the construction of too much industrial equipment, the operations of banks, specialized overproduction, the flow of money incomes, the conduct of business for profit: each, according to Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, is among those factors to which a leading role in causing business cycles has been assigned by competent inquirers within recent years.

Business men, bankers, and investors, nevertheless, have been shocked time and again within a single generation at the sudden collapse in production and prices during a period when economic factors, on the surface, pointed to only the most rosy future. That these ups and downs are not something peculiar to the present century, moreover, may be easily determined from a study of the commercial history of other and older nations. In this connection, the following quotation from the opening paragraphs of an article appearing on page 8 of the London *Times* of May 14, 1866, may prove of interest:

"About once in 10 years the British public suddenly finds itself worth several hundred millions less than it had supposed. Its estimate of its wealth had gradually risen to a climax too extravagant to last long, and then toppled over. At every such disappointment people make the reflection that they are at least the wiser for it, that they will not be taken in a second time, or, perhaps, that they will avail themselves of the next general infatuation and back out in time.

"Nevertheless, the next fit comes on them like the rest, and they go through all the stages of the disease with pathological accuracy. Some, of course, are wiser, not better; for, they have suffered persecution, but not learned mercy.

"The multitude are fleeced and plucked as they were 10 years ago, and 20 years ago, and 30 years ago, and 40 years ago. We may even go on and say 50 years, and, as it happens, 150 years ago, minus a year or two, when the South Sea Bubble burst. How is it, then, that people don't learn by experience?"

Each Experience Is New

Perhaps the words "fleeced and plucked" in the above quotation might be changed to read "deluded and fooled" since there yet exists no proof that these boom periods are due to other than a general mistake in which every element of the community participates equally. This, however, is aside from the main point, which is that Britain, another great commercial country, has for hundreds of years exhibited, like Canada and the United States, in their shorter life span, a recurrence of these swings from times of expansion and great prosperity to times of contraction and depression, and then back again to a new era of general activity.

What the *Times* editor asks, however, is, some eighty years later, still pertinent, namely, why is it that people have not learned from experience? Stated otherwise, why, during times of great prosperity, do we not foresee a depression just around the corner and why, in times of business and price recession, do we not have assurance that revived activity, like the Phoenix rising from the ashes, is a certainty? As the writer remarks, each experience is a distinct pathological cycle, seemingly divorced from all that has preceded or all that is to come.

At this point enters Edward R. Dewey, who, in collaboration with Edwin F. Dakin, has just published, through Henry Holt and Company (New York), a book called "Cycles—The Science of Prediction." These gentlemen offer an answer to the great question "Why." Cycles, they feel, can be foreseen and predetermined. Mr. Dewey, it might here be mentioned, was associated with the U. S. Department of Commerce under Herbert Hoover, is now a consultant to corporate enterprise, and is director of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles. He has a thorough knowledge of this branch of science.

Mr. Dakin has been associated with the work of American industry since he was graduated *summa cum laude* from Washington University. In the 'twenties he was Associate Editor of *Commerce and Finance;* in the 'thirties he conducted public relations work for corporations as an associate of Ivy Lee; in the 'forties he has been engaged in similar work with the New York firm of Hill and Knowlton, counsel in public relations to basic industries that range from aircraft to shipbuilding and steel. Both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Dakin feel that in the publication of their book they are establishing the ground for a completely new approach to the economic problems of our time and thus are rendering an important public service in that such useful information can be of benefit to a wide audience.

Cycle comes from a Greek word meaning circle, or coming around again to the beginning. One of the earliest writers on the subject, and certainly one of the best, was the author of Ecclesiastes: "The sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose. The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about unto the north; it whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again according to his circuits. All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again . . . The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun."

Certainly there is to be observed a periodicity in nature, as the farmer

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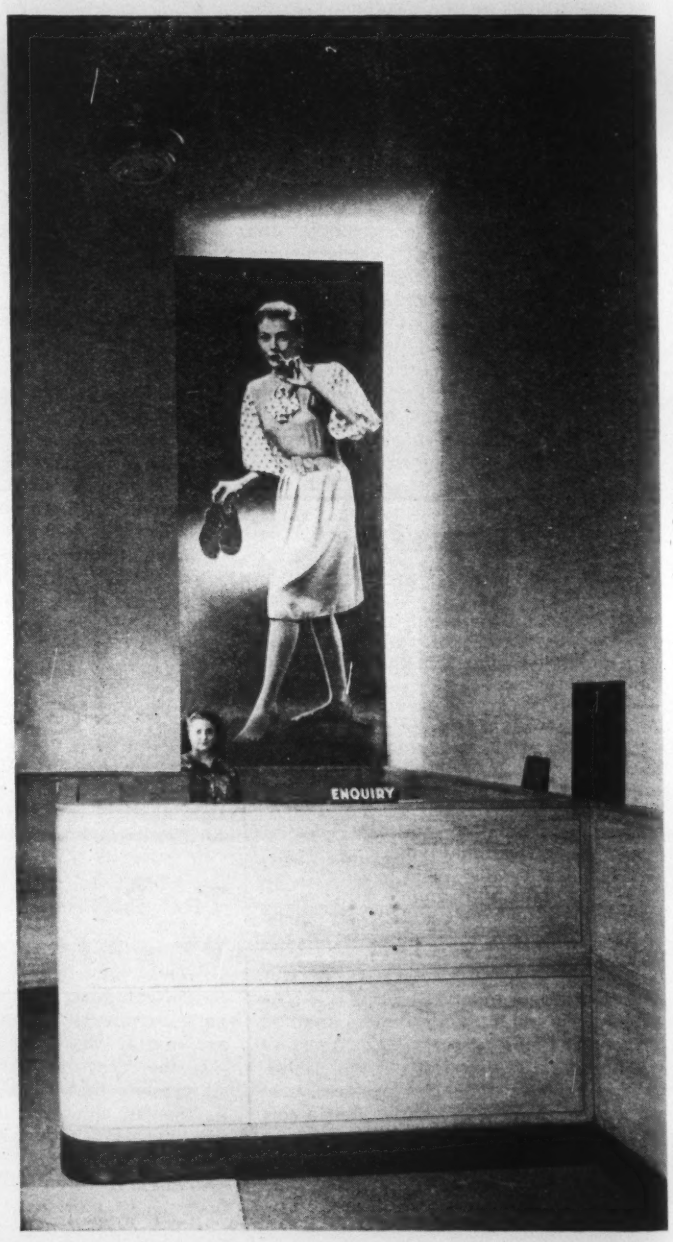

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fully attests in all his operations, and the question naturally arises as to why man, who in many respects is subject to natural law, should not reflect a certain natural periodicity in all his economic activities. The repetition of boom and depression, despite lack of concurrence by economists and the business community as to their cause, or agreement as to their imminence, would seem to reinforce this viewpoint.

Now Widely Observed

In any event, various writers of recent time, not only in North America, but in Britain, Germany, and the Southern Hemisphere, have observed or discussed a number of periods of fixed and constant time length in which human economic activity has swung backward and forward with almost clocklike regularity. Among these writers, besides the authors under discussion, are Warren and Pearson, Willford I. King, Ernst Wageman, Ellsworth Huntington, Sir James Jeans, Harlan T. Stetson, C. B. Abbott, Garcia-Mata and Shaffner, H. Stanley Jevons, Simeon Hutner, and Simon Kuznets.

Messrs. Dewey and Dakin's book is to the writer one of the most satisfying of the works on the subject. This is because of several considerations. Being current, it has the advantage of encompassing all previous observations on the subject. It is written with an ease and clarity that makes the text simple reading for the layman. It is profusely illustrated with charts, thereby further facilitating a ready understanding of the fascinating subject under discussion. Lastly, the book is devoted entirely to the one subject "cycles" and has succeeded in taking the matter from the realm of pure theory to one of practical application for the present year and day.

Briefly, the authors have isolated a number of cycles, reflecting various phases of natural phenomena and human economic activity, that have completed or come about "full turn" within a regular time interval, over and over again. In the field of natural phenomena are to be included such cycles as that in the salmon catch on the Restigouche River (Canada), abundance or scarcity of lynx as indicated by the offerings of skins to the Hudson's Bay Company over a 90-year period, the ozone count at London and Paris, variability of atmospheric electricity at London, the rise and fall of the mouse population in central New York, influenza and pneumonia mortality rates, variations in terrestrial magnetism, the rise and fall of sun spots; and fluctuations in the growth of Arizona redwood over a 500-year period.

Economic Cycles

Moving from these various astonishing rhythms in nature, there are then shown cycles of varying length, running from 54 years at one extreme to 3½ years at the other, as applied to economic phenomena. Among the economic subjects so treated, some carried back over more than a century, are wages, interest rates, coal consumption, pig iron and lead production, commodity prices in general, industrial production, real estate activity, building construction, wheat plantings, and production of brick. Last, but not least from a standpoint of human interest, are the rhythms presented in both the long-term and shorter-term fluctuations in common stock prices.

If the same thing has happened regularly time and again in the past—and the statistics presented by the authors certainly illustrate such a rhythm in series after series—the argument is presented that it is reasonable to expect that it will happen again on schedule in the future. On this basis Messrs. Dewey and Dakin proceed to some remarkable predictions as to the postwar period—the years that are now here and the years that are just around the corner. These predictions cover those activities in which the average man is most interested—business, production, commodity prices, including beef cattle, building activity, and the prices of common stocks.

Walt Whitman observed that there is more to us than is contained between our hat and our shoes. Man, because of his intimate relationship to the brain, has come to regard this organ as a sort of *deus* to which all external phenomena are rationally subordinate. But it is not yet proved that nature is obedient to this order.

We are reminded, in this connection, of the testimony of General Knudsen, war production mobilizer, in the early days following the entrance of the United States into World War II. Called upon by a Committee of the Congress to tell why, following all-out conversion of American industry to war purposes, military production was so slow in getting started, the General replied, "Gentlemen, it's something like this. We have made great strides, over recent years, in the science of obstetrics. We have modern hospitals, improved techniques, miracles of anaesthesia, and every up-to-date method that can be devised by our most eminent physicians and surgeons to facilitate birth. Yet, gentlemen, despite all this, it still takes nine months."

General Knudsen, who in fifty or more years on America's greatest production lines had learned some fundamental lessons, was trying to point out that man proposes but, in some things, nature disposes. Messrs. Dewey and Dakin make a good case for natural disposition in the general field of economic activity. If you are a business man, banker, or investor, get their book.

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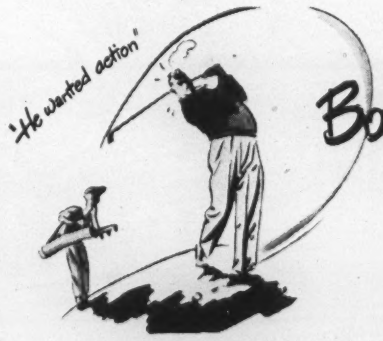

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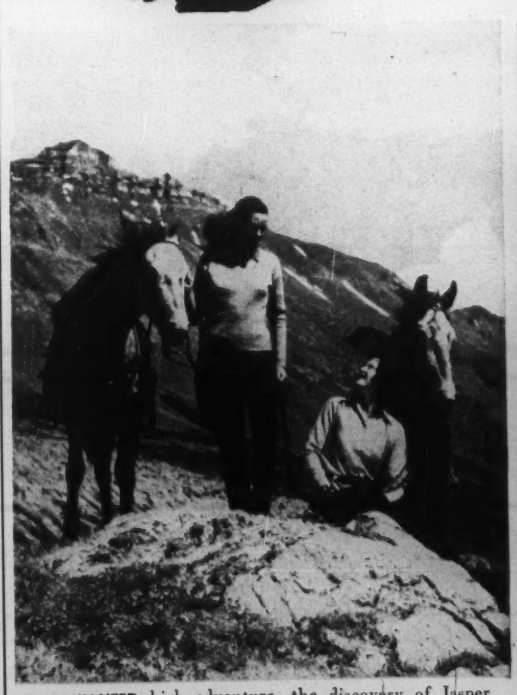

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OTTAWA LETTER

Problem of World Trade Revision Needs Unselfish, Fast Action

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT WOULD be difficult to exaggerate the long-term significance of trade talks which were resumed at Geneva last week. Every part of the world has something at stake there. Of the eighteen leading countries participating in the talks, Canada probably has more to gain from success and more to lose from failure than any other. ("With about one-half of one per cent of the world's population, Canada is the third trading nation of the world. . . One third of the national income in Canada is derived from foreign trade," says a recent official release).

With so many conferences going on in various parts of the world, perhaps I should at once identify and locate the Geneva talks. They represent the second session of a preparatory committee which was created to prepare the way for a new organization within the United Nations. The first session was held in London last October and November. As a part of the preparations for the second session, now under way, British Commonwealth and Empire discussions were held in London last month. If the present talks go well, it is proposed to hold a world-wide Conference on Trade and Employment later on in 1947. This in turn will lead up to the creation of an International Trade Organization, a permanent body under the aegis of the United Nations which, it is hoped, will do for commercial relations what the Security Council and other agencies will do for political relations, namely, substitute cooperation and order for selfish unilateral action and chaos.

These sessions of the preparatory committee have been attended solely by high officials of the eighteen governments concerned, not by members of the actual governments. The main objective of the talks in October and November was to explore the possibility of formulating a code of trading ethics and principles for future world trade. Now they enter upon actual bargaining about tariff rates, the abolition of preferences and other differentials. Officials still conduct the negotiations, but they have been sent to Geneva with authority to propose reductions within specified limits, and are, of course, able to consult their governments if proposals come up which go beyond their delegated authority.

Dispatches from London suggest that there is some feeling of urgency about reaching a general agreement on substantial reduction of tariff rates while President Truman still possesses the power to cut existing U.S. rates by 50 per cent. The fear there is that the U.S. especially, and a few other less important trading nations, will rapidly slip back into a more traditional protectionist attitude if trade talks such as the present ones show a tendency to bog down in delay and frustration.

Apprehension is not confined to London. In Ottawa those who attended the London talks and others who follow trade policies closely feel pretty strongly that if the discussions are going to settle down into a long haggling process over five per cent on this commodity and two cents a pound on something else the supreme postwar opportunity will have been lost. It will again be "too little and too late." The world trade-sickness, partly incipient, partly actual, is too grave to be met by half or quarter measures. Nominal cuts in tariff rates will not serve; something more than lip service to trade liberation is needed. There must be a generous and wholesale sweeping away of all the entanglements which impede large-scale movement of goods and services, if the world is to begin its gigantic postwar task of restoring the economies of the devastated and distorted countries.

Constructive Gesture?

Canada and the U.S. were both in a strategic position to make a great constructive gesture a year ago. Both of them, without any question of *quid pro quo*, could have announced the immediate sweeping reduction and even abolition of duty rates and other trade impediments, with the idea of helping restore the external commerce of such countries as Britain, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Norway. Such a gesture could have been made without any threat to Canada's secondary industry. There was no surplus of any consequence anywhere in the world to menace Canadian employment. Yet by making it easier for such countries to acquire foreign exchange and enlarge their imports of vitally needed goods and services (without having to go into debt for them), such a move would have been an invaluable step toward the restoration of our best customers. It would, quite conceivably, have paid us big dividends in the future, quite apart from its contribution to world health and prosperity.

What is to be feared is a return to the old short-sighted, day-to-day juggling of tariffs, exchange rates, dumping duties, embargoes and other restrictive devices, under which each country acts on its own without reference to the cross-purposes which are set up and the grave damage it may as a result be doing to its trading neighbors. Such a return cannot very well end up anywhere else than in such depression and chaos as we had in the 1930's. The trade talks at Geneva are a move in the right direction, but the whole program needs speeding up and a spirit of statesmanlike vision and magnanimity substituted for the old narrow and short-sighted policy of picayune horse-trading.

It does not seem easy to impress the average Canadian today with any sense of urgency on this subject. It so happens, thanks to the export credits and the pent-up domestic demand caused by the war, that there is a ready market still at a good price for everything a Canadian can make. We are coasting along in the smug comfortable feeling that somehow six years of war have found us endless markets at good prices and that high employment and national income are a permanent feature. It is that *Hoover 1928* hypnotism all over again.

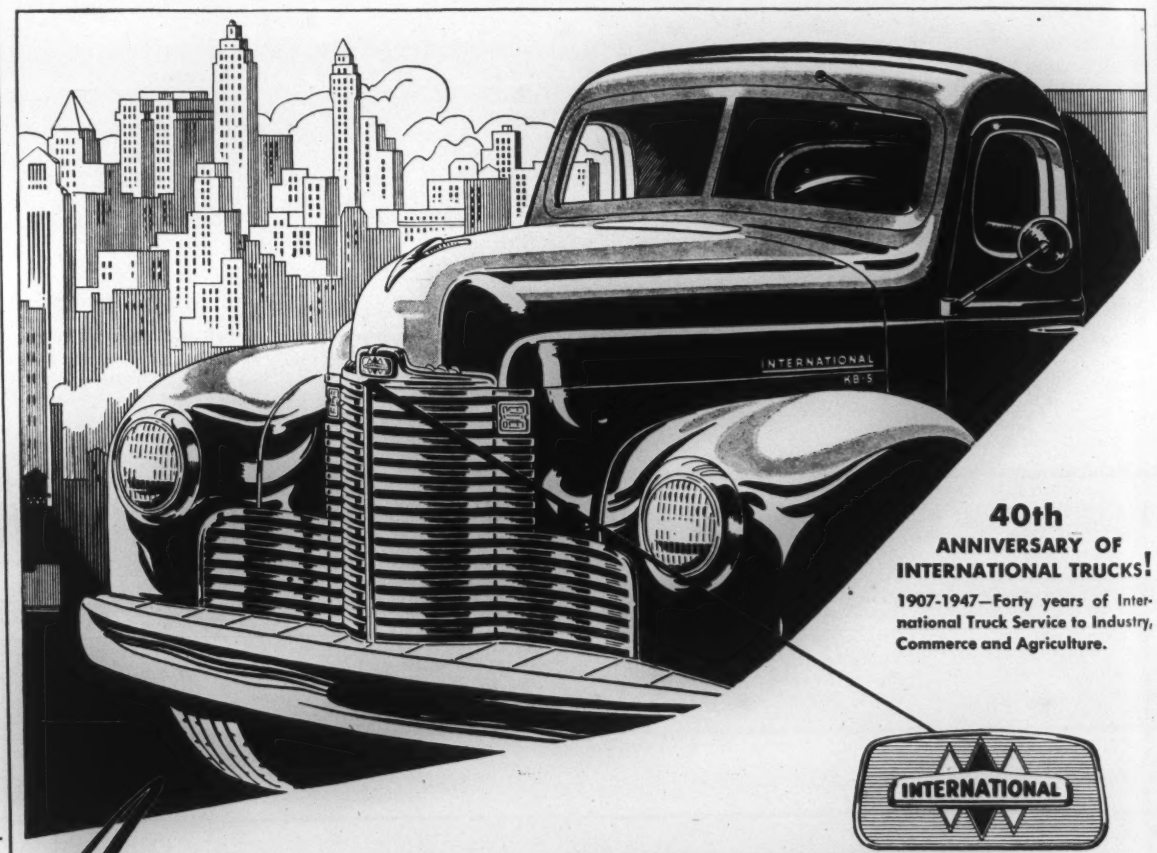
What are the facts? Let us consider our prospects of keeping Britain as our best customer, capable of taking at a good price all our food surpluses, in the unhappy event that the restoration of multilateral trade fails and we fall back into an era of bilateral trade deals in a world of anarchy and restriction.

Prospect for Canada

The significant figures of our trade with Britain can be memorized in two minutes. Before the war we bought about $130 millions a year from Britain and sold her $360 millions a year. Britain was able to continue such a lop-sided exchange (a) because she sold Canada substantial services for shipping and insurance; (b) because her investments in Canada yielded her considerable annual sums of Canadian dollars; and (c) because by her sales in other parts of the world she acquired convertible exchange with which she could buy Canadian dollars. Or, if you like to put it the other way, she could offer us sterling for the difference, which we could use to buy U.S. dollars to settle our chronic debit balances there.

But our postwar target for all exports is about double what it was before the war, while Britain's capacity to buy has declined. To keep our export market healthy and our working force fully employed, we hope and propose to sell about double the $360 million a year to Britain—say $700 million a year. (This is as easy as falling off a log so long as Britain has a $1¼ billion export credit to draw from. But when the loan runs out, then what?)

I have never heard any Ottawa official or any grain exporter or Canadian manufacturer or any one else explain how we propose to sell $700 million a year to Britain after the loan runs out. Our purchases from Britain, as a percentage of our total imports, have steadily fallen over the past 60 years, despite all our grand talk about imperial preferences and Ottawa agreements. (It was 40.7 per cent in 1886. In 1911, after a dozen years of imperial preference, it was 24.3 per cent. In 1932 it was down to 20.7, and by 1939, after six years of Ottawa agreements, it had again fallen to 15.2 per cent). Surely the only possibility of selling anything like $700 million annually to Britain is a free-trading world in which Britain, as a tremendous buyer and seller, can earn exchange elsewhere and use it to finance purchases in Canada.



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Add Boat-Building to Prairie Industries

By HARRIET DUFF SMITH

Prairie activities are humming. As this article describes, boats are now being built in Winnipeg, the continent's most inland city. Fur-depleted European countries are recolonizing with fur-bearing animals from Winnipeg ranches. Clothing is being designed and manufactured on a larger scale than ever before. New industrial uses have been found for cereal grains.

Winnipeg.

WITH every phase of Canada's postwar development the economic interdependence of the east and the west grows more obvious. It has long been felt all over the country that more industry would stabilize the west, but for one reason or another, mainly production costs, this has not materialized.

There has now been a decided upspurt, especially in Manitoba, where growth of industry has been listed statistically in fourth place among the provinces. The changeover from war to peacetime production is also very gratifying.

Last year 33 new plants added their products to the 700 items already made in Manitoba. These plants manufacture, among other things, furnaces, trailers, chromium and wooden furniture, dry cell batteries. Many are new firms, mainly in Winnipeg. Ease of transportation from this keystone province, situated in the continent's geographical heart and in a territory with greatly increased purchasing power, indicates excellent prospects of their growth to substantial concerns.

Two new boat-building plants that were recently visited by the writer are combining the business of the sea with Manitoba's little known 25,000 miles of inland waterways. They are also exporting boats to the continent's four corners. The only big manufacturers of plywood boats in North America, Canada Plycraft Corporation are turning out over 400 boats a month. By sealing the plywood veneer with waterproof resins and partially impregnating it, they change it actually into a new material which has the non-rotting or deteriorating qualities of plastics.

In a large three-storey plant not far from the heart of Winnipeg, I saw hundreds of boats, all sizes and shapes and colors. Many were ready for shipment to leading dealers in Florida, San Francisco, Chicago. The well-organized staff of over 60 men and women were rushing the seventy boats in process of construction along the assembly line, trying to satisfy a few of the hundreds of waiting customers. Already they want to enlarge the staff, expand the plant. At present rate of output they've orders enough to keep them busy for years.

"Welded" Wood

When the processed hull was taken off the cooled form, its plywood layers were welded into one solid steel-like piece less than a quarter of an inch thick with never a nail! While I watched, the foreman hammered at it to test its strength. He couldn't make a dint! In the completed model there would be but a few screws to fit the trim of brass, copper or white bronze.

They are constantly trying new models, 16 of which have proven very popular. I saw their "Prospector," a solidly built heavy duty canoe, which is used by many of Canada's north country trappers. Knowing that a boat's serviceability is so often a question of life or death for its passenger, the Hudson's Bay Company, oldest users of boats and canoes in North America, had these plycraft boats tested in the North West Territories. In 1945 they shipped two dozen of them up beyond the Arctic circle and in a year's service among rapids, rocks and whirlpools, not one defect had been reported.

Three of their new type of dinghy, the "Sportabout," had just been tested for leaks, in a large tank, for the fifth time! Models would then be taken out to the river to complete the test. They were also testing the "Flyer," a 13-foot all-purpose model for use with an outboard.

As I left, the chap in the glue room was working with small scales of postage-stamp sensitivity. The glue in powdered form is mixed with alcohol and chemicals, and reduces the manufacture of laminated wood in time from hours to minutes. This improved process was developed by Dr. W. Gallay, a Calgary-raised McGill graduate, over a period of 12 years. Wood being a homogeneous material is subject to shrinkage and expansion and relative humidity influences these factors to a greater degree than temperature. But plastic glue overcomes these defects.

This company has pioneered in the molding of plywood, making boat hulls for the Royal Canadian navy which were in constant war-use on the Atlantic. Their distinctive models herald a new era in boat-building, the first radical departure in construction since the Phoenicians. One reason prompting Canada Plycraft to locate in this inland city of Winnipeg was the ample available factory space. Other inviting factors were favorable labor records, sound policies on free enterprise, and the general spirit of cooperation.

Winnipeg's other new boat-building plant is on the banks of the Red River. The outcome of plans dreamed up by three young naval officers, while serving in the Atlantic, a long way from their prairie homes. They knew Manitoba was one of the biggest inland fisheries in the world, with prairie fishermen producing millions of dollars worth of gold eyes, pickerel, pike, white fish, annually. They knew marine equipment had been utilized to its last ounce of efficiency getting these tons of fish for wartime export—to say nothing of the needs of legions of sports fishermen. And they saw themselves the makings of an organization!

It was in 1944, during his first leave home, that Alfred Pratt, the President of the Pratt Marine Manufacturing Company, took an option on the land the plant now occupies. With Laithwood L. Leigh and Currie McMillan, the other working partners, he decided to start on a modest scale. Upon discharge, the officers organized a company with an authorized capital of $25,000. They combined their assets, sold $20,000 worth of preferred shares and 5,000 common shares, which were snapped up by business enthusiasts, and the company was launched.

They planned to build and design all kinds of watercraft as well as floating docks, and to distribute marine engines, outboards, campers' supplies, as well as running an up-to-date and well equipped marine repair shop. The trio had its eyes on all business ranging from Port Arthur in the east to Alberta in the west.

"So far, business has panned out better than expected," says President Pratt, "despite great difficulty in getting materials, we are expanding rapidly and the future seems rosy!"

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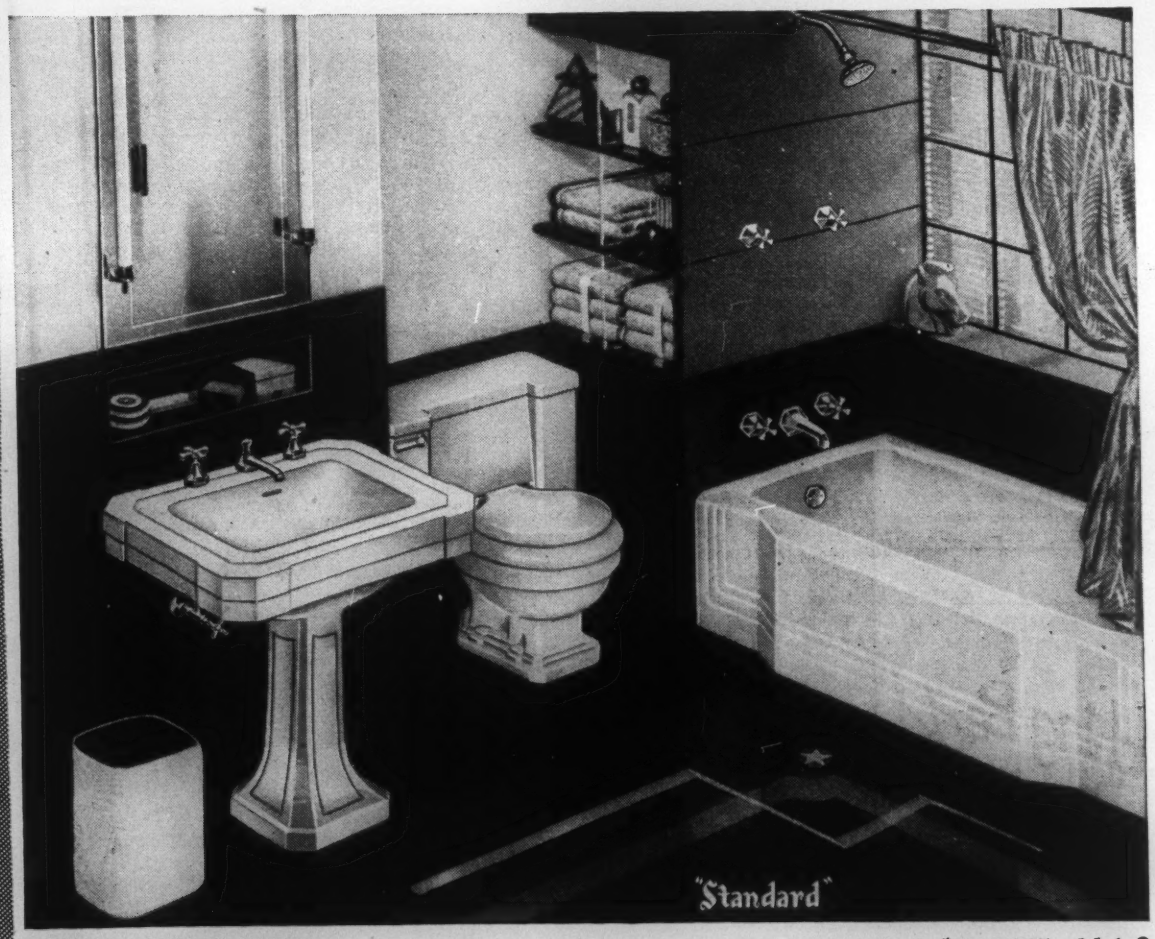

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Buyer's Strike

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE day the new decontrol orders were announced my friend Miss A. withdrew a large sum of money from the bank and invested it in canned goods, shoes, bedding, hardware and other non-perishables. Then when her purchases overflowed her housekeeping flat she sent the surplus over to be stored in my attic. As a result I was less sympathetic than I might have been when she announced at luncheon that in the interests of maintaining the price structure she had decided to go on a buyer's strike.

"Any buying you might need to do in the next six months wouldn't affect the price structure one way or the other," I told her.

"You're quite mistaken," Miss A. replied. "In the first place the purchases you refer to merely represent a strike fund to be used in case of emergency." She ordered a cup of tea and opening her handbag took out an egg sandwich wrapped in a kleenex. "Unfortunately I still find tea indispensable," she said.

"Besides the idea isn't practicable," I went on. "Shopping is a national hobby and nobody's going to give it up just because it's a little more expensive."

"I said nothing about a shopping strike," Miss A. corrected me. "The term I used was a buyer's strike." She put the sugar from her saucer into the kleenex and dropped it in her handbag. "If you'd care to come with me after lunch I'll show you how the idea works out. It's a perfectly simple technique which combines shopping interest with anti-inflationary principle and I wouldn't be surprised if it caught on like wildfire."

IT PROVED to be a fascinating afternoon. We first visited the Rugs and Floor Coverings, passing the Wiltons, Axminsters and broadlooms without a glance and going straight to the Oriental section. The salesman led us through a splendid display of Royal Sarouks, Hamidans, Kerminshahs and Khorrisans and Miss A. frowning thoughtfully examined each in turn. Presently she turned up the corner of a Royal Sarouk and read the price tag.

"Two thousand dollars" she said, "which probably represents an advance of at least twenty-five per cent on normal or pre-war prices." She turned to the salesman. "Do you realize that in order to purchase this rug the average buyer would be compelled to ask for at least a twenty-five per cent wage increase, and that the price of the rug would then be advanced at least another twenty-five per cent, thus accelerating the spiral of inflation indefinitely? This of course is preposterous. And while I appreciate your advice and information on the subject of Oriental rugmaking it should be obvious that a customer's selection, or in this case non-selection, must be based not on design or workmanship but on the possible effect of such a purchase on the national price-structure."

She turned to me. "From this point of view, which do you prefer, the Persian Hamadan or the Royal Sarouk?"

I said that while the Royal Sarouk was a more attractive design, the Persian Hamadan was undoubtedly the better non-purchase from the anti-inflationery point of view.

"You see," Miss A. said turning back triumphantly, "the policy of price-raising — why where did he go?"

"He seemed to disappear on an accelerating spiral," I said, and Miss A. said that in that case we might as well go on to our shopping in the Fur Section.

In the Fur Department Miss A. tried on a Persian Lamb coat, an American Broadtail, a Russian squirrel, and a wild mink with pushup sleeves. "They're all very nice," she said to the salesclerk, "and I really wouldn't know which to choose among them if I weren't on a buyer's strike."

"A BUYER'S strike?" said the salesclerk.

Miss A. nodded. "You realize of course that if all your customers bought models of this sort the price structure would collapse leading eventually to a recessive economy," she said. The salesgirl silently gathered the models up and returned them to their cases. "And it's no use," Miss A. continued, "to point out that the government has withdrawn its subsidies on wild mink coats, since any schoolgirl knows that in cases of this sort the Government absorbs the subsidy while the customer absorbs the increase in price."

From the Fur Department we went through the jewellery, lingerie and millinery departments, where we spent an exciting hour examining, and then rejecting in favor of the price structure, a diamond and sapphire pin with watching earrings, a two hundred dollar triple-sheer Alençon trimmed bridal set, and a number of original models by Lily Dache and John Frederics. We also consulted the Bride Adviser and the Travel Service and listened to an instructive lecture on the uses of the Happymop.

"The thing to do when striking against retail trade is to take advantage of all the store services without cooperating with any of them," Miss A. said. "Let's go down to the Magazine Section. I want to catch up with a couple of serials."

IN THE Magazine Department Miss A. was soon deep in her reading. "Sorry, but I'm on a buyer's strike," she said, whenever a salesclerk approached. Unfortunately I weakened under pressure and spoiled the demonstration by buying a pocket digest. "Scab!" Miss A. said indignantly.

I said I was tired of supporting the price structure and thought it was time to go home. But Miss A. paid no attention. She had taken out her notebook and was figuring busily. After a while she looked up smiling.

"As things stand," she said, "my buyer's strike has cost the store $4,925.40."

"That's ridiculous," I said. "You know you wouldn't have bought one of those things even if you hadn't been on a buyer's strike."

Miss A. smiled wisely. "I know it," she said, "and you know it. But the store doesn't know it." She took my arm affectionately. "And now I think we're entitled to a little recreation," she said, and led me to the elevator.

In the elevator we went to the top floor and then back again to the basement. "What's the idea?" I asked as we started on the upward flight again.

Miss A. leaned back to avoid a feather that was brushing her nose. And after a moment she said, "The main idea in travelling, as I see it, is to move from one point to another while coming into contact with as many people as possible. It seems to me that this can be accomplished just as well in an elevator as anywhere else. Personally I see no advantage in horizontal over vertical travelling." An oncoming surge of passengers pressed us to the back of the car; and presently Miss A. continued, "Many people of course prefer the escalator because it provides a smoother passage and you get a better view. But I must admit I enjoy the sense of adventure and variety you get with elevator travel."

"You don't feel it might get a little monotonous after a while?" I asked as we passed the Accounting Department for the third time.

"Well, if it does you can always transfer to another line," Miss A. said. "There's a fascinating route that goes through Household Staples, Luggage, the Adjustment Department and the Instalment Club with interesting stopovers en route."

I said I thought that might keep for another day. "I'm going home," I said, as we approached the Main Floor. "You coming?"

"I think I'll just stay on for a while," Miss A. said, settling back. "I get some of my best ideas riding in elevators."

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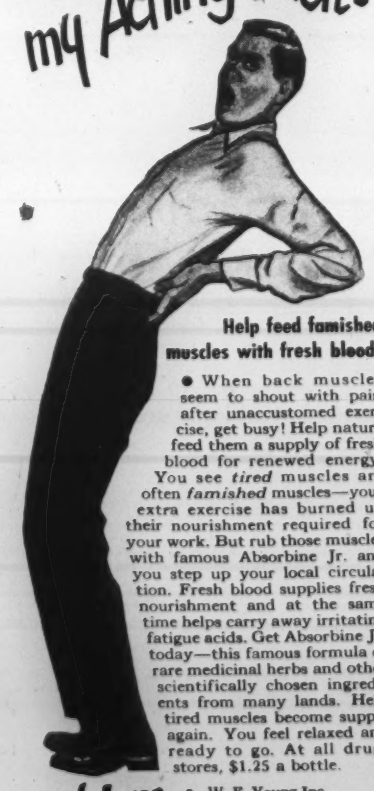

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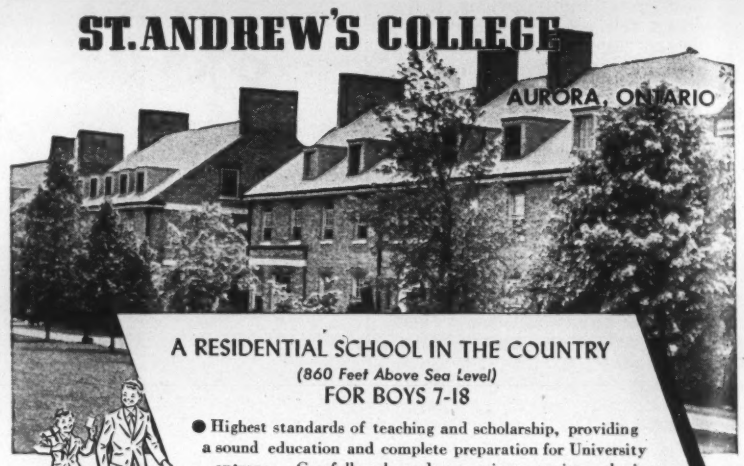

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WASHINGTON LETTER

"Maginot Line" Type of Thinking about Atom Bombs Must Cease

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Cherry Blossom Festival had an international theme, with pretty girls, or children, or entertainers from foreign nations taking part in a lengthy program on the greensward between the Tidal Basin and the George Washington monument. Most of the United Nations took part. Russia was noticeably absent.

As if by magic, the cherry trees had burst into bloom right on schedule, April 12. Ed Kelly of the National Parks Service was jovially accused of having used 8,000 smudge pots to hurry up the blooming process. Genial Mr. Kelly just as jovially denied this accusation.

Back of the "Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men," atmosphere of the first Cherry Blossom Festival to be held since Pearl Harbor, official Washington, D.C., was doing some serious thinking about more warlike questions.

Yes, back of the rubberneck atmosphere of the Cherry Festival, with its first, vast influx of American tourists to their national capital since before the war, the High Command of Washington is devoting its most serious thoughts to such considerations as international policy on atomic energy. How this devastating missile will affect the Truman Doctrine of resistance to further international Communistic infiltration is a moot issue. Most informed thinking on the subject seems to be that the secret of the atom will remain a secret for only a limited time. Some atomic experts place the time as low as three years, just long enough for another nation to build an atomic energy plant. Nuclear fission appears to be pretty well understood, the atom scientists say, and it is now a secret process only in some of its technical aspects.

The scientists and advocates of international atomic cooperation are endeavoroing to fight what they call the "Maginot Line" type of thinking about atomic bombs. Many Americans, they charge, place their confidence in future peace in their belief that the country can keep the atom secret. The U.S. War Department has officially stated that U.S. control of the atom will give North America security only for six years at the most. And in 8 to 15 years, combatants can be expected to start throwing atom bombs at the drop of a neutron. That would be the case, it is claimed, without some workable type of international control.

Statesmanlike Senator Brien McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut, is ranking minority member of the Atomic Energy Committee. He is sponsor of the Atomic Energy Act bearing his name. He believes that Russia has shown signs of changing its adamant position on international control. He hails as a sign that international agreement can be reached, the report that Gromyko has revealed a "somewhat improved attitude" on the U.S. plan for control and inspection of atomic energy production from the mining of uranium to the final process. The Senator holds, however, that Gromyko's proposal to bar aerial surveys would negate the purposes of international control.

Atomic Isolation

Mr. McMahon is one of those who believes that atomic isolation will doom the world to a third world war "which will make the last one look like a small town riot." This school of atomic thought believes that atomic energy will promote peace through its dissemination to the "have nots" of the world and to the creation of better standards of living everywhere. Or it will destroy mankind.

Bernard M. Baruch epitomized this belief when he said that it is a contest "between the quick and the dead."

The confirmation of David Lilienthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, after bitter opposition from a handful of Senators, is regarded as evidence that the United States wants to go along toward international cooperation in the use of atomic energy for purposes of peace. Senator McMahon declares that American military leaders realize the necessity for effective international agreement, if peace between Russia and the U.S. is to be maintained. He believes that the Acheson-Lilienthal-Baruch proposals can be written into a treaty to win as vigorous advocates of ratification such leaders as Eisenhower and Nimitz, now charged with the nation's military security.

Senator McMahon would like to know if those opposed to Lilienthal would be prepared to carry their policy of "atomic isolation" to the logical conclusion — resettlement of American civilization in subterranean caverns. Underground would be the only place where human beings would be safe once the danger of atomic missiles became acute. Bikini tests showed the devastating effects of atomic radiation.

The American atomic control plan, be it recalled, is based on three fundamental ideas. First is that the atomic bomb is the controlling weapon of war. Second is that there is no defence against it now and there is none likely to be developed soon. Thirdly, the U.S. cannot maintain a monopoly on the atomic bomb's production.

"We can," Mr. McMahon declares, "either secure effective international control before other nations secure it, or, in my opinion, we will never accomplish control."

Army's Realistic View

The War Department has realistically announced the difficulties of defence against atomic bombs. Views of Army officers on prospects and methods of fighting an atomic war were contained in a document prepared for the legislative reference section of the Library of Congress. It included views of Navy officials. The documents are not official positions of the General Staff. The War Department report emphasizes that the nation can no longer rely on a "cushion of time" to prepare in the coming military atomic age. And the American form of governments prevents the country from launching a surprise attack against a potential enemy.

Even the most rigid international controls, it is reasoned, will guarantee this country no more than six years of safety from atomic assault. When international controls go, the U.S. presumably will dispose of its bombs as safe-guarding provisions are put into effect. This will require five years.

At the end of this period, "all nations would have access to the know-how of making bombs," although none would be authorized to do so, and none would have a stockpile of bombs (presumably). In the sixth year of international controls, the U.S. or any other country, by violating its agreements, could produce "significant quantities of atomic bombs."

The report emphasizes that the U.S. must be prepared to meet the threat of "atomic warfare, with one year's notice, at any time after about five years; without prior notice, after an interim period of several years estimated variously from 8 to 15 years"; and "conventional warfare at any time."

The Navy report did not predict any radically new kind of war before 15 years. New scientific developments will be required before war can be waged with guided missiles. The Navy points out that Russia has a considerable submarine fleet, including the ultra-modern German submarine designs. "A submarine war today," said the Navy, "would entail far more hazards to our shipping and require greater efforts to counter than was true even in the worst period of World War II."

The War Department suggests several steps of preparedness: 1. acquiring allies; 2. a strong intelligence service to give warning of attack; and 3. having adequate defence forces ready and not merely potential. The latter must include radar outposts, air and ground weapons capable of intercepting and destroying at least part of attacking planes or missiles, mobile forces capable of beating off an airborne or seaborne invasion following sudden attack, and a counter-attack force "capable of instant retaliation."

Defence against sabotage is stressed, as well as a careful guard against subversive elements in Government, especially in high positions, which might doom the nation by delaying countermeasures and mobilization after an atomic attack. Yes, the United States is thinking of the atomic bomb threat. It's up to the Congress and the people to take action.

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Canada Has a Role in Far Eastern Affairs

By NIK CAVELL

Captain Cavell, for long a resident of India and now a well-known writer and broadcaster on Oriental problems and the president of the Toronto Branch of the C.I.I.A., writes in this article of the deep and universal determination of the Oriental countries to get rid of every kind of domination by outsiders.

Canada has a great role to play in this situation, and can do much to bridge the gap between East and West, to the enrichment of the culture of both and the establishment of world peace.

AS CANADA moves towards nationhood, as New Canadians at long last lift their heads and rejoice in their new citizenship rights and duties, we might, with some profit to ourselves and some enlightenment to other nations who are watching us carefully, give thought to the uses we are going to make of our new status, of which these manifestations of greater independence are but a symptom. Are we going to be just another small nation, conducting ourselves along the traditional lines of the past, or are we going to blaze a new trail in a new world?

Nowhere is such a new trail as necessary as it is in the future relationship between the East and the West. Europeans and North Americans who had lived for many years in the Far East were astonished to find that in the early stages of the war, native peoples often were either indifferent to the coming of the Japanese or else, as in some cases, welcomed them as deliverers from white domination.

When ruthless oppression and brutality made Japanese occupational forces more detested than the white man had ever been, the native reaction was not a desire for the return of former colonial overlords as the lesser evil, but a grim determination to be done with all overlords forever, whether white, yellow or whatever color, and to pin their faith to the declarations contained in the Atlantic Charter and to the general principles of the United Nations. As a result, a new pattern of political thought and action is slowly but surely emerging in the Orient.

The determination of many of these Far Eastern peoples to be their own masters in future is giving rise to serious situations in many parts of the world.

In French Indo-China, a bitter war is being waged between French troops and the Nationalist Viet Namese forces; this struggle is becoming so serious that it is difficult to see how it can be allowed to continue for much longer without United Nations intervention.

Indonesian Agreement

A similar situation developed in Indonesia where fighting took place between Dutch and British forces on the one side and Indonesians and some remnants of the Japanese Army on the other. On November 4 last a truce was signed under which the British force was withdrawn and negotiations were opened between the Netherlands Government and the Indonesians. These negotiations resulted in the Netherlands-Indonesian Agreement, Article I of which begins:

"The Netherlands Government recognizes the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."

This agreement provides for three broad stages of development: in the first, Java, Sumatra and Madura become the Indonesian Republic and the Dutch continue to administer the remainder. The Republic will comprise roughly 80 per cent of the population. In the second stage, it is proposed that the government of the New Republic and the Netherlands government cooperate in the rapid formation of a sovereign democratic state on a federal basis to be called the United States of Indonesia, the territory of these states to be, if possible, the entire territory of the Netherlands Indies. In the third stage, a Netherlands Indonesian Union is proposed to promote the joint interests of the Netherlands and Indonesia. This union is to be composed of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia.

The Netherlands-Indonesian Agreement is little more than a blueprint for future agreements and arrangements to be drawn up, but it does clearly lay down an absolutely new pattern of cooperation in which Indonesians will be equal partners and might eventually be the dominant ones.

As this is being written, news comes of a British Government declaration which gives the terms of the agreement—just completed—on "methods by which the people of Burma may achieve their independence, either within or without the British Commonwealth, as soon as possible." Britain pledges herself to support a Burmese application for United Nations membership.

To those who love India and have known the delights which come from Indian friendships and cultural contacts, it is deplorable that as she reaches her goal, and has won her long fight for freedom and political independence, internal dissension should—for the present at least—prevent the realization of Nationalist aims and the smooth passage of Indian government into Indian hands.

Born of Strife

The issues involved are very complicated, and are engendering much bitterness, but we must remember that few, if any, federations have come into being without difficulty. Our great neighbor to the South had its difficulties; we had ours and some of them are not fully resolved yet.

It is not to be expected that a country such as India, which abounds in ethnic, economic, political and religious problems, will be able to glide into federation overnight; and if there are riots and Indians shed each other's blood, deplorable as such happenings are, let us remember that they happened here on the North American continent — with far less excuse — before the present political boundaries and state and provincial relationships were established.

It is not my purpose here to attempt to set forth all the complicated issues which divide Indians today and prevent them from forming a Provisional Government acceptable to them all, from which can arise a constitution-making body, — these issues were very ably set forth by Mr. Willson Woodside in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. All I want to do is to attempt to trace the unmistakable pattern common to all these Far Eastern peoples standing today on the threshold of a new political consciousness.

In China the same pattern is clearly discernible, although considerably clouded by foreign interference, but extra-territoriality has gone. Foreign business men and foreign business undertakings in China in future will not have the protection of the laws of any foreign country but will conform to the Chinese law in every respect, a fact which will profoundly change the life and deportment of the foreigner in China, and will affect in many ways the nature of future foreign trading, and to an even greater degree the conduct of foreign-owned concerns.

All new governments coming slowly into being in these Oriental countries will face the one paramount problem common to them all, which is the terrible poverty of their people; this is not only their problem, it is also ours, and it is very much in our interests that some solution to it be found.

Recently, Sir John Boyd-Orr made this statement: "A rise in the level of material well-being of those who are below the poverty line, with the necessary accompaniment of the spread of knowledge, is an essential condition of world peace."

Everywhere in the world there is want on some scale, but it is a chronic condition in the Orient and therefore one which affects more than half

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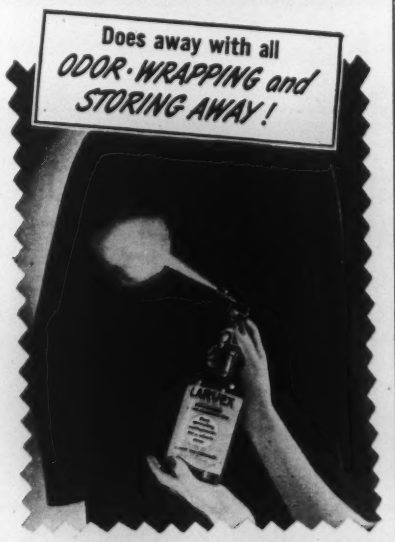

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of the whole of humanity. It is salutary that we of the White Race should reflect now and then on the fact that we are a minority on this earth! We should also remember that to a considerable extent we have unwittingly contributed to the terrible poverty amongst Eastern peoples. Our cheap machine-made goods have largely upset their economies by competition with their village industries, in some cases resulting in the abolition of such industries. Also, the introduction of Western style factories — even on a small scale — has introduced new problems to which populations, long attuned to an agrarian way of life, find it extremely difficult to adjust themselves.

Path of Industrialism

But difficult though the adjustment is, the leaders of these nations are determined upon industrialism as the means by which the terrible poverty of their people can be mitigated. Furthermore, these leaders realize that modern industry means strength in world affairs, and after years of colonial domination and the recent Japanese conquest, national strength has an understandable appeal.

Having lived and worked for more than half my adult life amongst these Oriental peoples, I am convinced that, given a few years of internal peace, they can attain a considerable measure of industrialization.

We must remember with what incredible speed the Japanese changed from a backward, completely shut in, feudal country, to an industrial, military and naval strength which made them a formidable foe in the recent war. What sixty million or so Japanese could do so well and so quickly, four hundred million Indians, and five hundred million Chinese can do equally well, and on a vastly greater scale, once internal stability makes possible the realization of the many blue-prints already in existence in both these countries.

But what should be causing us greater concern than it is, is the political complexion which all this potential power could take. The emergence of industrial power in Europe led, directly or indirectly, to war after war. In the Orient, Japan built her whole industrial system with a view to war and conquest. I know that both the Indian and Chinese people are essentially peace-loving; so are the common people of any country with very few exceptions, but that fact has not prevented wars in the past, and it is unlikely that it will in the future.

What will prevent war is the finding of solutions around the international conference table to problems which have led to wars in the past. The industrialization of the Orient will obviously lead to a thorny crop of complex problems and now is the time to ensure that these Oriental peoples are welcomed to our conference tables on the only basis that they will come — racial equality.

No Easy Transplanting

We must be careful not to fall into the error of naive assumption in connection with the future political pattern of the Far East, and one such assumption which we must particularly avoid is, that our Lockean conception of Democracy can, at this stage, be transplanted and made to take root in the Orient.

Freedom is not a first consideration to people with empty stomachs who have never known it, and the protection of private property is meaningless to millions who have absolutely nothing whatsoever to protect.

The question we must face is, whether these peoples will look for salvation to some form of Communism whittled to their special needs, with the affiliations that connotes; or, whether the democratic nations — and particularly the North American ones — will extend a helping hand now by sharing with them the knowledge which has enabled us to make our standard of living the highest in the world.

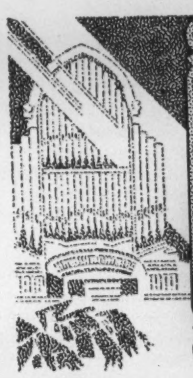
For Canadians, the problem is twofold: there is the assistance we can give as a nation, by loans and support in the councils of the United Nations, and there is the very considerable help we can extend as individuals. In that field, I would put first the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. That would open the door to contacts on a wide scale which I am sure Canadians would not only find delightful, but which would lay a solid foundation for the future of our export trade without which, to the extent of a third of our production, our standards cannot be maintained.

Let us open our technical schools and our factories now, to the Oriental graduates who will be instrumental in putting into effect the blueprints for the industrial development of the Orient. In return for our "know-how" and friendly cooperation, we should create for ourselves in these Far Eastern countries, a friendliness and sales force for our Canadian products which no amount of money could ever buy, and also, we should be helping to bridge the gap between the East and West to the enrichment of the culture of both, and the safeguarding of world peace.

Leading Philatelist

ROBSON LOWE, the world's No. 1 dealer in rare stamps, who addressed the Canadian Philatelic Society in Toronto last week, is spending three months in Canada and the U.S., during which time he will attend the international philatelic exhibition in New York in May. Mr. Lowe is accompanied by his 18-year-old daughter, Annabella, and Major Adrian Hopkins, noted author and past-president of the Postal History Society. The exhibit which he has brought with him illustrates the British postal system from 1419 to 1840, is valued at $500,000, and includes four Canadian stamps (1851 and 1857) worth $10,000. Mr. Lowe's headquarters while in New York will be The Manhattan Towers Hotel.

ROBSON LOWE



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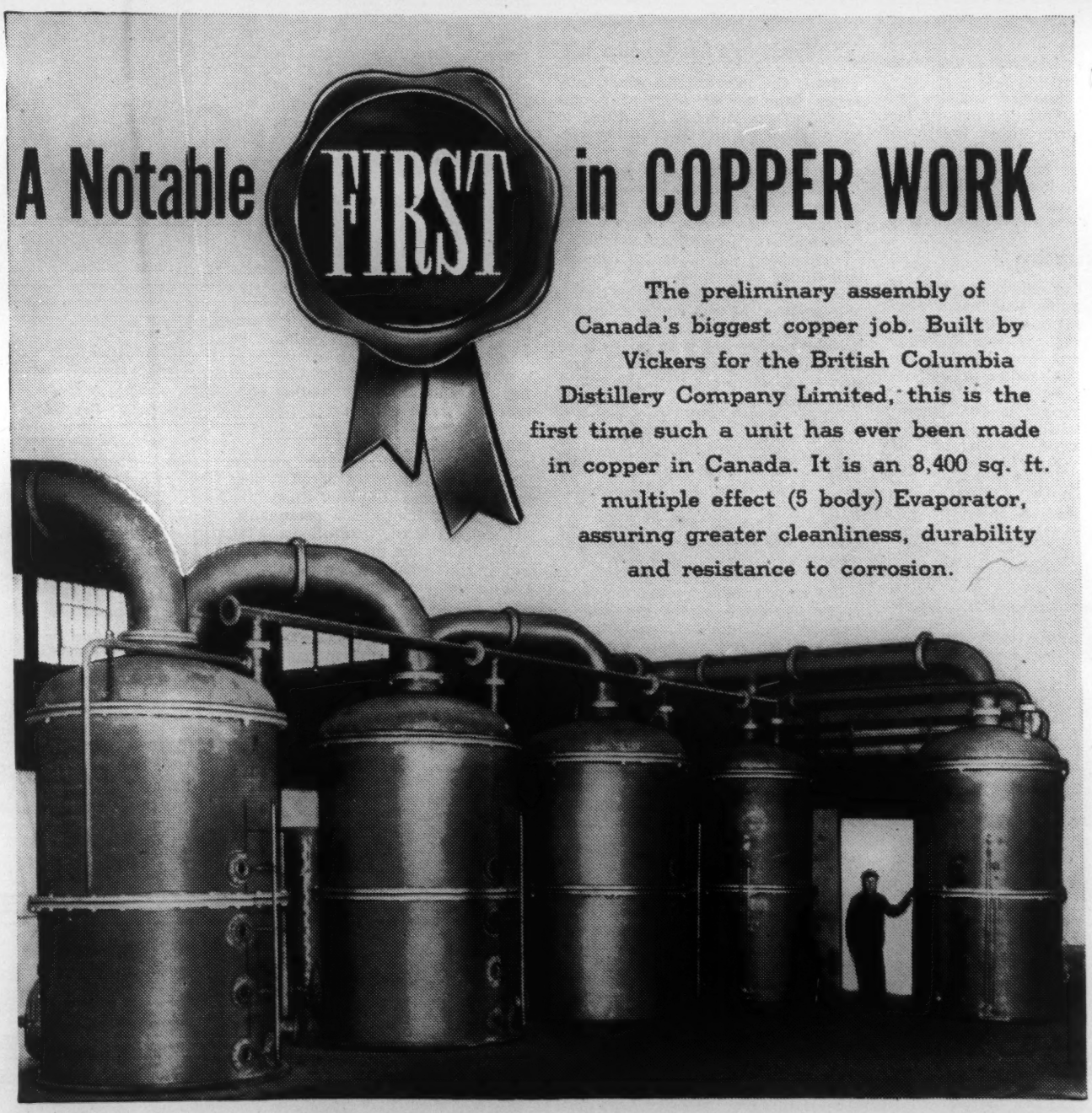

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THE WORLD TODAY

U.S. Policy on a World Front From Lake Success to Moscow

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

FOR the past month one world event has overshadowed all others. You can check that by thinking of the conference in Moscow, of the anniversary of Roosevelt's death, of U.N. proceedings in Lake Success, of Henry Wallace's confused outpouring in London, or the meeting of the International Trade Conference in Geneva. From every one of these your mind goes directly to the Truman Doctrine, the bold and clear new policy enunciated for America in this divided world.

Richard Strout predicted in the *Christian Science Monitor* immediately after the Truman speech that the process of American education in international affairs would be faster in the next month than it had been in the past decade. I think on the whole he has been borne out.

Polls of congressmen and the general public establish the historic fact that the United States, isolationist after the last war—listening then to Lodge as it does now to Vandenberg—has accepted Truman's challenge and is reluctantly ready to assume the burdens and risks of world leadership.

Signs of Maturity

More than that, the widespread demand that the new policy should not ignore or by-pass the United Nations has shown both the support which the international organization commands in the U.S., and an understanding by Americans that it would be foolish and impossible for them to try to carry the free world alone. At the same time it has reassured small nations everywhere that the United States was not merely embarking on a course of blatant imperialism—or at least it was beginning to reassure them before Henry Wallace muddied the water.

Credit for the recovery of this early fumble on the part of the policy-makers (who had merely accepted what seemed to them an obvious fact, that the United Nations couldn't put this policy through against a Soviet veto and hadn't the funds or the forces to back it up) must go in large measure to Senator Vandenberg. At least one important Washington commentator has elevated him, on account of this effort, from a status of "respect" to one of "eminence."

In proffering his amendment which would permit a majority vote by either the United Nations Assembly or the Security Council to halt the American aid to Greece and Turkey, Vandenberg was completely frank without being offensive. He admitted that the policy "involved hostility to Communist expansion and infiltration." If the Middle East falls within the orbit of aggressive Communist expansion, he said, "the repercussions will echo from the Dardanelles to the China Sea, and westward to the rim of the Atlantic."

Vandenberg's Leadership

But if this expansionist effort truly arises from Soviet fears of a new attack, "then Moscow is entitled to have those fears dependably removed." He renewed his offer, first made two years ago, of a hard-and-fast alliance against a reborn Axis, and was willing to expand this to a guarantee of Soviet independence "within Russia's legitimate domain."

Vandenberg called for "two collateral efforts on the part of the United States: (1) To strive for the honorable removal of underlying frictions, if mutually possible, between the two greatest powers on earth; and (2) To strive for the closest possible integration of all our plans with the collective responsibilities of a strengthened and matured United Nations, which is the world's prime hope for peace."

Vandenberg's conversion from pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist to leading internationalist is a striking individual instance, and one which could have far-reaching effect should he receive the Republican presidential nomination as a compromise between Dewey and Taft.

But if you take, for example, the public discussion of the question of whether the Communist Party should be outlawed, and compare it to the really hysterical "Red hunt" of 1920, I believe that the result shows a steady maturing of American politics. The gist of the discussion of the C.P., with which I heartily concur is that it would be far better to expose all Communists and Communist activities to the clear light of day than to drive them underground by banning the party.

Wallace's Wild Cries

In striking contrast to Vandenberg's firm restraint come Wallace's wild cries. The latter now appears as anxious to save the British from "naked American imperialism," as he was to save his own countrymen from "British imperialism" only last September.

There are indications already that the British, after giving the former Vice-President and self-designated bearer of the Rooseveltian mantel a rather impressive welcome, and the week's top spot on the B.B.C., are in considerable confusion as to what Wallace really means, and uncomfortable at having a prominent American come to them to denounce his own government's policy.

The *Guardian* cooled off very quickly, and the *Daily Mail* seemed to express a growing sentiment when it said that Wallace had "come to the wrong address." "He ought to be delivering his homilies either in Washington or Moscow."

Moscow appeared happy enough over the affair, and gave the Wallace denunciations more press space than it had the Truman Doctrine, even though the Kremlin did not respond to Henry's "hunch" that if he could speak Russian better, "Mr. Stalin would let me speak to the common people of Russia just as I am speaking to you today."

Washington, however, ran a very high blood pressure. Some Congressmen demanded that Wallace's passport be withdrawn and his further travels to France halted. Others found a law dating from the 18th century which would put him in jail for organizing sentiment in foreign countries against the policies of his own government.

The moderate New York *Times*, though scarcely concealing its anger at the spectacle, thought that the most necessary thing to do was to make sure these foreign countries understood that, far from speaking as the leader of a major political party, or even the leader of a single state, Henry Wallace spoke only for "a splinter faction of what is in itself a splinter movement."

Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the same paper, depicts with her true insight the "chief mischief" which Wallace can do. This is "to water the suspicions of the United States that grow like weeds in the poisoned and impoverished soil of Europe. He can cast doubt on every effort we make to help our embittered friends and former foes to get on their feet. He can confirm the enemies of democracy when they mock our use of that word. He can besmirch the motives of Americans who accept new burdens unwillingly because they feel that power and wealth impose unavoidable responsibilities. He can tear down the symbol that still means something to millions who have nowhere else to look for hope and freedom."

Rich Nation is not Loved

While the political damage which Wallace can do will take some repairing, the psychological question of what makes Henry act this way still remains to be answered. Walter Lippmann had a go at this, in a column early this week. Wallace, he finds, is "a man trying earnestly to deal with a world which is too much for him, and like many another he is cracking under the strain". . .

"As long as he was protected, led, guided and disciplined, he was a good and faithful public servant. There was interposed between him and the crisis of our times the strength of Roosevelt's personality, the support of the institutions of the Government, the organization of his party. But when he had to face the realities of our time directly, on his own, and had to find within himself the intellectual resources to decide the issues, and the emotional steadfastness and stability to endure responsibility, the reality was too much for him.

"He has not been able to take it. He has fled from it, has fled from equal debate, from tedious persuasion, from the laborious give and take of politics and administration, to the comforting applause of coteries, to the development of a cult, and to making himself a sacrificial offering for the sins of the world."

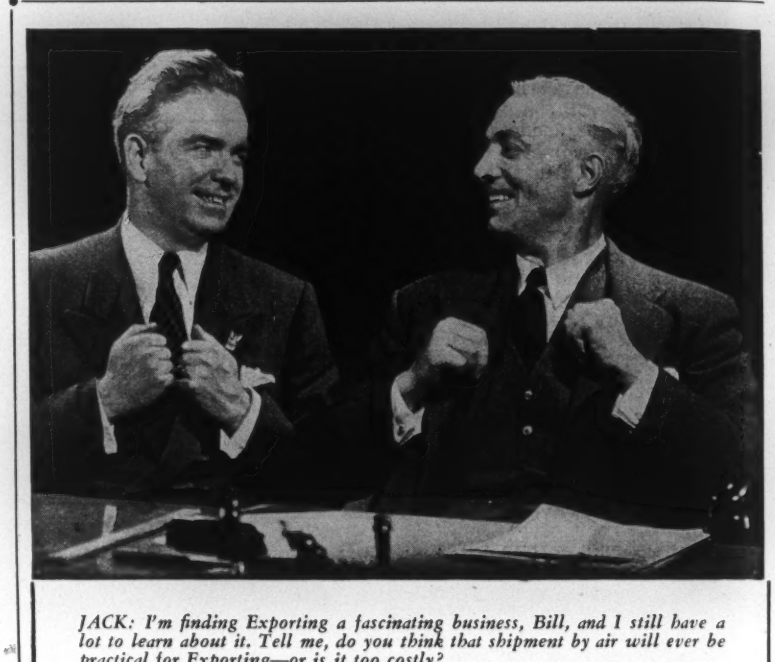
It was because these tendencies were already evident in 1944, Lippmann says, that Wallace was rejected as Vice-Presidential candidate by Roosevelt and his advisers. "He was known to be too soft for a hard world . . . and to have taken to mixing up unpredictably truths, half-truths, myths, panaceas, nostrums and quackery." It is said elsewhere that in the coming book by Henry Morgenthau Jr. Roosevelt is quoted as summing up Wallace in this way: "Henry's heart is in the right place, but when all is said and done, he is a crackpot."

Marshall in Moscow

While Wallace has been putting on his whirling dervish act before British and French audiences, General Marshall has gained and held the respect of all in representing his country's new policy in Moscow. It is certainly not his fault that greater progress has not been made—unless he were to be expected to simply hand Germany to the Soviets.

Among the intangible results of the Conference is the firm conviction gained by senior members of the American delegation—as reported by Drew Middleton—that the Soviets actually were trying to frame a treaty which would allow Germany to be taken over by the Communists.

Viewing a possible German-Russian combination as one of the greatest menaces of the future (and perhaps conscious that Lenin's statement on the world-shaking potentialities of



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this union is featured on a signboard in the main square of Wittenberg, in the Soviet zone) the American delegation has made up its mind firmly that it would have to prefer partition to a treaty which didn't offer security against such an outcome.

In coming to this decision they resolved a debate which had gone on within the delegation on the way to Moscow and during the early part of the conference. Should the United States gamble on German reform, and because Germany does in fact represent the strongest national group, placed at the heart of Europe, strive to arrange a treaty which would win her to a western orientation? Or should the United States build her European position on France, not so strong but more reliable?

Full Support for France

Those who argued for the latter (and they were outnumbered at first) made the telling point that if the United States decided to build on Germany, a disappointed France might go Communist and undermine the whole position.

In the course of the conference General Marshall came down firmly for France, leading the way in supporting her Saar claim, persuading the British to guarantee her a fixed percentage of Ruhr coal, and standing alongside her in the demand for a loosely federated Germany, as against the highly centralized state proposed by the Soviets.

The majority of French delegates, from various political parties, are reported to have felt on their arrival in Moscow that only by following along behind the Soviets could France achieve even the most essential of her aims in the German settlement.

M. Bidault was first of the foreign ministers to be received by Stalin—at the very outset of the conference. But far from consummating the "deal" which the French as well as the British and Americans had been half-expecting, the interview left Franco-Soviet relations cooler.

Stalin is reported to have brusquely taken the offensive, and told Bidault that he would not support the French claim for the Saar unless the French gave broad support to the Soviet treaty version. Reflecting that Stalin had himself cut off a quarter of Germany in the east and placed this "above discussion," this deal did not seem either fair or attractive to Bidault.

When Bevin made his trip to the Kremlin a fortnight later Stalin sought, unsuccessfully, to alter the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 in such a way as to exclude the United States. Again his diplomacy misfired, and the net result of these two efforts and of Soviet tactics throughout the conference has been to isolate the Soviet Union more than ever, and bring the other three powers closer than they have been for some time.

On Dealing with Russians

Correspondents in Moscow note that Soviet officials and the more interested civilians in the capital are beginning to ask when, or whether, General Marshall will go to the Kremlin to see Stalin.

In holding off as he has, Marshall is applying one of the lessons stressed over and over by General Deane in *Strange Alliance*, an interesting and valuable description of dealings with the Russians in wartime. Deane came to the conviction, some time before the end of the war, that even on Lend-Lease the Americans shouldn't appear to be always falling over themselves to offer everything on a silver platter, without any bargaining or any *quid pro quo*.

Far from winning the gratitude of the Soviet leaders, he believed this often won their contempt.

They assumed, at the beginning of Lend-Lease, that the Americans were offering this aid out of weakness. Later, when the Americans solicited Soviet entry into the Pacific War so eagerly (never seeming to realize that the Soviets must come in of their own interest), agreed to stockpile in Siberia a year's supply of food and gasoline for the entire Soviet Far Eastern Army, and for this purpose shipped a million tons of goods above and beyond all other Lend-Lease programs, then the men in the Kremlin just thought them suckers.

General Marshall had been inclined to agree with Deane back in 1944 on this matter of approach to the Russians, but had been overridden by the big-hearted Roosevelt and Hopkins. Now he is free to play the game his own way, and it does seem to be the way which might impress the Russians.

Here is the point. The Soviets have acted all along on the assumption that time was on *their* side, that peace could wait, that "the worse things are, the better they are," as the Communists have long cried in America. The Soviets have been dogmatically sure of our coming depression, of vast labor troubles in the Western world, of currency chaos, collapse of world trade, and disinterest in our occupation of Germany and Japan.

One of the main purposes of the new Truman Policy is to shake the Soviets loose from this conviction that time is necessarily on their side, and if possible bring the Kremlin to negotiate the real peace settlement for which the world is waiting: that is, peace between Russia and America.

The sights which the American delegates will have seen daily in driving through Moscow, the ill-clad people, the long lines of women waiting for their recently reduced rations, the utter lack of all that profusion of goods which is taken as a matter of course in America, (what an incredible miracle a Woolworth store would be in Russia!) the single department store, dating from Tsarist days, for the capital city, and the single modern hotel available for a conference of world importance—these sights, and the voluminous reports on the Soviet economic position which the delegates will have read, are not calculated to convince *them* that time is working for the Soviets.

Rather, as they hear descriptions of devastated Western Russia, which cannot be so very different from devastated Germany, and see statistics for the Russian losses in the war (now admitted by Soviet sources to be 7 million soldiers, and many additional millions of civilians), and hear estimates of the effect which the stories of the outside world, told by homecoming millions of Red Army men and forced laborers, may have in building a demand in Russia for better living conditions, some delegates may judge Russia to be, not as strong as she would like to have us believe, but weaker than she really is. An old saying has it: "Russia is never as weak, or as strong, as she appears."

So, though the Moscow Conference may end this week, and will certainly produce no peace treaty for Germany, and probably not for Austria, it would be wrong to pass it off as having achieved "absolutely nothing." It would appear at least to have achieved a new and more favorable balance of forces between the free world and the totalitarian. And it has produced, of necessity, a new, bold and clear U.S. world policy.

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Dutch Bulbs in Canada Are Symbolic Thanks

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

In Canadian gardens and parks this May, Dutch bulbs will play a double role in voicing the gratitude of Holland for Canada's part in her liberation and marking the attempt of the Dutch to surmount postwar difficulties and recapture former bulb export markets.

For the furthering of friendly relations between the Netherlands and Canada, Major Edna Coburn of the Canadian Red Cross received from the Netherlands Red Cross the Cross of Merit, the only decoration of its kind awarded a Canadian in the last war.

IT was the first day of spring. In the rockery down at the far end, and up along the sheltered side of the garden, winter still clung. But the sunny side was clear. On the sunny side, the last filigree of honeycombed snow had completely vanished into the mulch of the previous autumn leaves.

When the man-of-the-house arrived home, he came in by the back instead of the front door and he played a triple chime on the door bell to mark his exuberance.

"The Dutch bulbs are up! What do you think of that? They've come through in spite of everything! Good old bulbs!"

"They are!" Not for worlds would I have admitted that I had been out several times that day gloating over the pricking green and orange spear points. "Which ones?"

"Snowdrops and crocus—I know where we put them—and the 'Symphony in Blue' collection." From the front hall closet his voice came muffled. "Get the garden plan we drew up and I'll go out and identify the rest."

I brought the plan and with it the seductive catalogue with its cover of brightly-colored Narcissus Deanna Durbin which had largely inspired the planting.

Not wholly, because prior to its appearance, our interest in the Netherlands had been stirred by several items: the birth of Princess Juliana's daughter, Princess Margriet, in a room in Canada deeded to be Netherlands' territory for the event; the part our Canadian boys had played in the liberation of the country; the knowledge that a Hamilton, Ontario, member of the Canadian Red Cross, a charming, young Canadian girl, had received from the Netherlands Red Cross the Cross of Merit—the only award of its kind made to Canada in the last war, and one so distinguished that it reverts to the Netherlands on the death of its recipient.

For these latter reasons the Dutch bulb catalogue met with a warm reception when it arrived on a day late in the summer of 1946. Yet even without this initial preparation, the catalogue would have won its way by its own insidious appeal to the garden enthusiast.

What flower-catalogue-addict could have resisted its wind-tossed fields of daffodils, its colored, formal plantings of heavy-spiked hyacinths and vivid tulips, the climbing rockery starred with snowdrops, iris, anemone, grape hyacinths and spring beauty, the lily-bordered pool with its statue of the sylvan god, Pan?

Fatal Appeal

When one added to all this the fact that Dutch bulbs had not been available since the early years of the war, it created a fatal appeal.

Although we kept warning each other that our city garden was small and already running riot with tulips, iris, violets, peonies, roses, delphinium, lemon lilies, Chinese primrose, sweet William and phlox, not to mention the hollyhocks, Scotch thistle, widow's tears, lily of the valley, cornflowers, fern and California poppies that had slipped into all the odd corners, of course we succumbed—to the extent of 350 bulbs.

"There's this about it," said the man-of-the-house, "they'll be through blooming before our other perennials start. So they won't get in each other's way!"

I looked at the list we'd ordered: crocus, snowdrop, grape hyacinths, anemones, ixias, fritillaria, daffodils, tulips, hyacinths, and I recalled a line in the catalogue, "starting with the crocus in March and finishing with the ixia in June," but I didn't mention it.

"We'll work them in," I agreed. For in my mind those few black words on the white page were already transformed into an intoxicating wealth of rainbow color, intriguing shapes and varying perfumes.

Happy Letter

September and October came and went without any sign of the bulbs. November arrived and the garden was put to bed for the winter. Then on November 8, when we were really beginning to doubt, we received a letter, a worried, apologetic letter.

"Due to recent rerouting," it said in part, "some postwar steamers have been diverted to call on additional European ports before sailing to Canada. This has all been done after your order was loaded on board ship.

"Although these bulbs unfortunately will be arriving later than desirable, nevertheless they can be planted and will bloom beautifully in the spring.

"We suggest that you prepare the ground in which you intend doing the planting — cover it over with a few leaves, etc., so that the moment the bulbs arrive you will be able to plant them five to six inches deep."

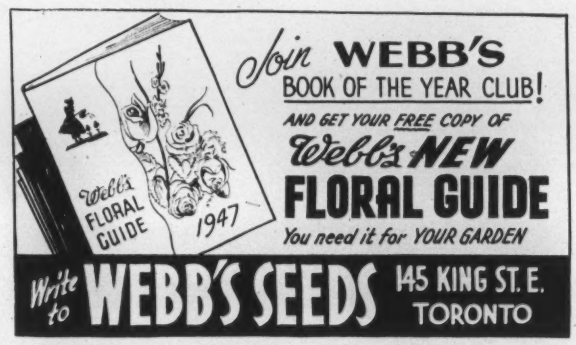
We prepared the ground; we covered it with leaves; we watched the weather hopefully. By December 1, the ground was as stiff as a board. When the bulbs arrived about the tenth, it was so hard it would have yielded to nothing less than a pick-axe, which we did not possess. We wondered if Dutch bulb growers fully appreciated the rigors of a Canadian winter.

Glumly we opened the carton. As we examined its contents however, our resentment melted. Whoever had packed these bulbs with such painstaking care would have felt worse than we at their too-late arrival.

Every group had its own paper bag with identification list of name and number tucked inside. In the case of a collection, the small individual bags were enclosed in a larger, provided with a master list. Nested in excelsior, the whole was completed with a booklet of explicit "Directions for Cultivation" and an addressed, numbered envelope, "To be returned in case of complaint."

Even the bags themselves proved disarming, for they were of a type we had not seen since childhood—pointed, white paper bags like inverted cones. The mere sight of them aroused memories of a bygone era when the copper was still an honorable coin of exchange and had frequently bartered for just such a sack, luscious with chocolate creams like small pointed mountains, garish candy marbles, black "lickerish" whips, or candy angels, doves and lambs, reminiscent in their pallid sugariness of the popular tombstone decorations of the day.

We placed the bulbs in the store-



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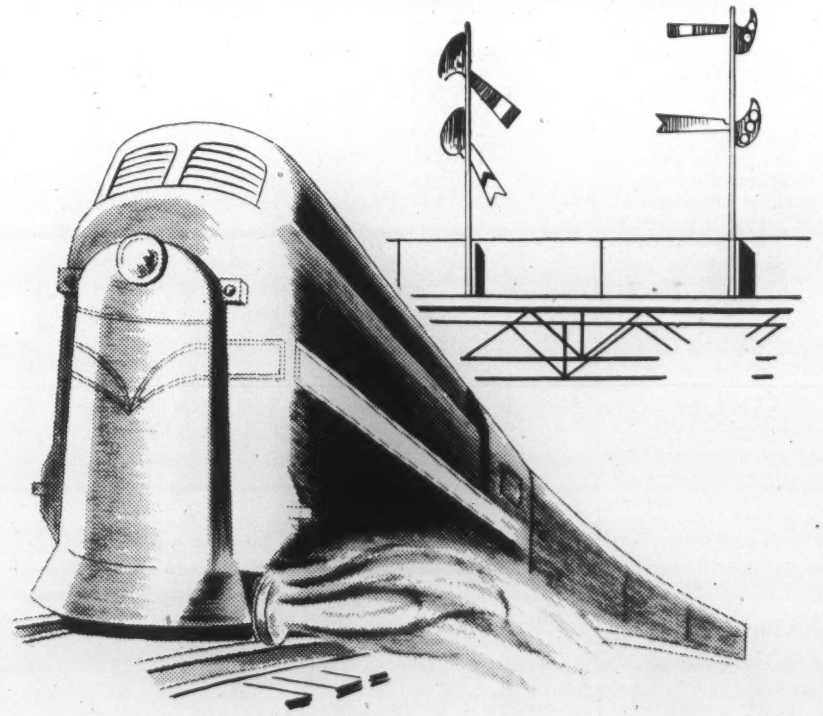

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It's quite possible that your own plans are in danger of remaining mere plans—unless you have the wherewithal to carry them out. If a loan will help you, call in and talk over your plans and credit needs, whether large or small.

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4D-47

room against early spring planting. No sooner had we done this than the weather relented. For several days about the middle of December, 1946, the calendar took a flip backward to October.

On the first day the ground was unworkable. The second it could be turned up roughly into frost-streaked clods. By dint of protecting these with sacking and old carpeting at night and exposing them to every minute of sunshine, we gradually broke down their resistance. By the time the weather changed again, the 350 bulbs were in.

Working the Earth

Not that they had been planted according to Hoyle. The broom handle method refused to work. When we had succeeded in pounding down the stake to the required depth and dropping in the bulb, we found the walls too hard to be collapsed. After crumbling the semi-frozen topsoil, feeding it down the hole and tamping it in place for a dozen bulbs, numbed fingers rebelled.

Softening the earth with a trowel and scooping out individual holes or even trenches proved equally hopeless. Finally, however, we hit on a way. Congregating the bulbs into as large units as possible, we marked the position of each planting, spaded out the spot to the required depth, set the bulbs neatly into this floor and replaced the earth. To make amends for their chilly Canadian reception we tucked them in with a double blanket of leaves.

While they lay asleep during the months of a particularly thorough Ontario winter, two things occurred that added to the sum total of our knowledge of the country of their origin.

First, we came into possession of a copy of "Holland and the Canadians," the beautifully illustrated, commemorative book bestowed by the Netherlands on the Canadian Army as a gift to be "kept by each individual recipient . . . to enable the officers and men of the Canadian Army to retain pleasant memories of the country where they won lasting fame and made many friends who are filled with deep gratitude to them."

Secondly, we received a visit from pretty Major Edna Coburn, Hamilton member of the Office Administration, Canadian Red Cross, and the modest, but justly proud, possessor of the Netherlands Red Cross' Cross of Merit, the only decoration of its kind awarded a Canadian in the past war.

The decoration and its citation was bestowed by one of the directors of the Board: "In gratitude for work done for the daughters of Holland who have married Canadian soldiers; general interest taken in Dutch civilians as a whole; and for the furthering of friendly relations between the Netherlands and Canada.

"Apart from the citation," said the director, "this will express the appreciation of the Netherlands for the liberating armies, for the hospitality extended to Princess Juliana and the aid given Holland in her rehabilitation."

Climactic Thrill

Major Coburn's eyes shine as she speaks of her two years—from Christmas '44 to November 14, '46—on the continent where she saw service in Italy, Belgium and Holland. "It was the most marvellous experience in the world. The greatest thrill I had during the whole time? That's easy. It came in Brussels, Belgium, when our Red Cross column cleared the liberated prisoners of war. That was when we all really felt we were doing something!

"Hard work? Yes, of course, for six weeks to three months our work-day lasted from ten a.m. to three or four in the morning. But nobody cared. We felt we could never do enough for those boys. They came in literally in rags and tatters, with their feet tied up in newspapers or bits of cloth—many of them had taken part in the German forced marches—but they were all cheerful.

"They used to crowd around and beg us to talk. 'A Canadian! A real Canadian girl! Come on, sister, talk! We don't care what you say. Read something from the newspaper. Anything! Just talk!'"

It was from this billet in Brussels that Major Coburn, then Captain, volunteered to go to Holland when the Red Cross was asked to open a depot in the Hague to assist the Dutch wives of Canadian soldiers, and their children.

"Because of the prolonged German occupation and the flooding of the country there was great need, in certain districts particularly. Girls from Arnhem, Nijmwegen, and Utrecht for instance, had to be completely outfitted. Others were better off.

"All told, the Red Cross supplied 2,000 mothers with clothing and medicine, 500 babies with layettes. In addition, where malnutrition was evident, we distributed left-over prisoner-of-war boxes.

"Infant mortality was high. But then in some northern parts of the country boiled bulbs were almost the only food."

"What did they taste like?"

"Very strong onions. The Dutch," said Major Coburn, "will never forgive the Germans for reducing them to eating their bulbs. One could understand that when spring came. I've never seen flowers like those in Holland. The roads were raised above the fields and gardens; driving along one looked out over the acres and acres of bloom that covered the ground like a deep-piled, rainbow-patterned carpet. One huge field of tulips was laid out in Union Jacks.

"With the sun sparkling on the canals which criss-crossed the fields, and with turning windmills everywhere, it was something to remember!"

To this sentiment the liberating Canadian Army in Holland subscribed. After the mud and water of the flooded polders, after the grimness of a Netherland winter campaign, the bulb-bright fields in May, 1945 seemed like fairyland. This was the Holland Canadians had expected—the Holland described in their school text books.

In May 1947, the postwar world is swinging back into focus. In that world, re-establishment of export trade is the prime necessity for every nation. This May, in Canadian parks and gardens, Dutch bulbs will play a double role—voicing the gratitude of the Netherlands to the Dominion and marking the attempt of the Dutch to surmount postwar difficulties and recapture former bulb export markets.

What better ambassadors of good will could be employed in strengthening the ties between two peoples? . . ."starting with the crocus in May and finishing with the ixia in June"!

Thomas William Wrightson Deceased
late of 34 Blyth Terrace, Gateshead

Will any person having knowledge of the whereabouts of JOHN WRIGHTSON and GRACE WRIGHTSON, the children of the above named deceased, who were both last heard of at Dame Margaret's Home, Washington, County Durham, England, and who are now believed to be residing in Canada, please communicate with the Undersigned, Solicitors for the proposed Administrator.

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19 REASONS WHY PLYMOUTH IS Most Like the High-Priced Cars

THE NEW PLYMOUTH QUALITY CHART

FEATURE COMPARISON	Plymouth Special De Luxe	Monarch	Ford V-8 Super De Luxe	Chevrolet Stylemaster and Fleetmaster	Buick "70" Roadmaster	Cadillac "75"	Packard Custom Super-Clipper 8	Chrysler Crown Imperial
L-Head Engine	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Full Pressure Engine Lubrication	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Chain Camshaft Drive	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Four Rings Per Piston	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Vibration Damper	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Oil Bath Air Cleaner	YES	YES	YES	NO (Optional)	YES	YES	YES	YES
Floating Type Oil Intake	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Valve Tappet Adjustment	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO (Automatic)	YES	YES
By-Pass Thermostat	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Precision-Type Lower Connecting Rod Bearings	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Coil Front Spring	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Four Springs	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
117" or Longer Wheelbase	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
100 Horsepower or Higher	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Roller Bearings on Transmission Countershaft	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Roller Bearings on Universal Joints	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Tapered Roller Differential Bearings	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hypoid Axle—Rear	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hotchkiss Drive	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
TOTAL QUALITY SCORE	19	11	10	6	15	16	18	19

See Plymouth's record in the Big Three

NOTE: The above is based on information from sources we believe to be reliable and is subject to change without notice.

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SEE WHY Plymouth IS MOST LIKE THE HIGH-PRICED CARS IN QUALITY FEATURES!

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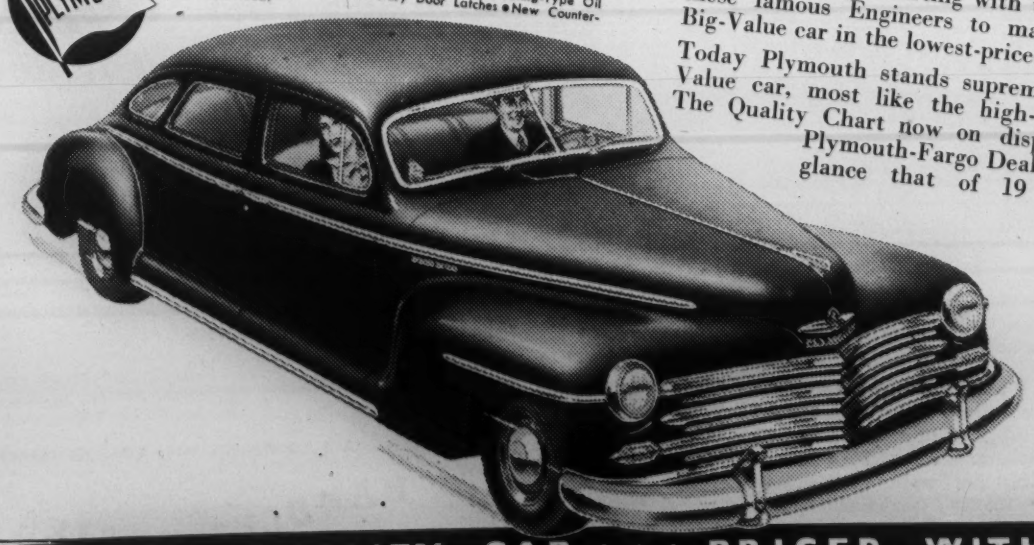

NINETEEN YEARS AGO, Chrysler Engineers designed and built the first Plymouth. Starting with that first model it was the aim of these famous Engineers to make Plymouth the High-Quality, Big-Value car in the lowest-priced field!

Today Plymouth stands supreme in its price class as the Big-Value car, most like the high-priced cars in quality features. The Quality Chart now on display in your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo Dealer's showrooms, shows you at a glance that of 19 important quality features found in High-Priced Cars, Plymouth has 19, car "B" has 10, car "C" has 6. More Quality Features mean better performance — longer life. That's why wise buyers choose Plymouth!

THE QUALITY CAR . . . PRICED WITH THE LOWEST

THE MELTING POT

A Heap o' Livin'

By J. N. HARRIS

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Urbana, Illinois, quotes J. Lita Bane, head of the home economics department of the University of Illinois, as saying that home economists are ready to turn American houses into homes.

"Let the engineers make the house waterproof," says J. Lita, "and the architects make it as beautiful as they can. It is our job to see that it works."

We should like to refer Miss Bane to the works of Edgar A. Guest, a foremost authority on the American home.

A heap o' livin', Guest contends, is prerequisite for changing a house into a home. He allows no short-cuts thought up by the home economics department.

"There's got to be babies born inside," Guest states, as nearly as we can recall, in listing the component parts of the heap o' livin' which it takes to make a house a home. Perhaps Mr. Guest would allow the action of bearing babies to take place offstage, in a maternity hospital, like the action of the Greek drama. But we can find no allowance for home economics experts.

"You've got to do it the hard way," is Guest's thesis.

Miss Bane's technique is to send an architect and a home economist into your house to live there for two or three weeks. The architect analyses the structure, making a note of housing deficiencies, after which the owner remodels the house on the lines indicated, with the aid of university experts.

Meanwhile, the home economist, a cosy little female with a copy of "Mother Beeton" in one hand and the five-figure log tables in the other, sits around passing comments on the housekeeping methods and the efficiency with which chores are done.

It sounds very nice, but we'll bet it doesn't take a heap o' household economizin' to make a home a madhouse.

Our suspicions—born of many experiences with inspections from very senior officers—say that the home economists are going to see housekeeping of a considerably higher-than-normal calibre; that their comments will be as welcome as blizzards in May and that if they drink anything that the housewife offers them after the first week, they are bigger fools than we took them for. Mark you, we are ready with the next man to give egg-sucking instruction to grandmothers, but somehow we should prefer boarding a battleship and telling the captain (R.N.) how to run it or advising a baseball manager on the arrangement of his line-up to telling a housewife how to manage her house.

As a matter of fact, when younger, we once rushed in past a flock of hesitant angels and did just that; we were selling aluminum pots and pans, and found it necessary to tell a lady how to cook. She may remember the lesson, but we shall never forget it.

Edgar, pass the heap o' livin'.

•

HOW long is it since anyone has heard a street-cry? We do not mean something like a wailing wall, but cries of the "cherry ripe" and "cockles and mussels" variety. Today they are replaced by the hoarse whisper of the jolly black market man, a development not unlike the change from singing to crooning.

In fact, somebody could write a hit song, to be crooned out of the side of the mouth, to the accompaniment of a bowler-hatted trombone and whisker-tickled drums, called "Shaddap Kiddies, Here Comes the Soapflake Man".

Our local B. M. representative, who insists that until the recent anti-vice drive he was an honest gambler and tout, welcomed us as new residents by shoving a large carton through the door. It contained 24 Giant Economy Size packages of the very best soapflakes, the kind, we are credibly informed, used by several of our favorite film stars for washing out their dainty underthings.

He then offered us houses, apartments, a '46 car (ceiling price but damaged,) apples of some unobtainable variety, tickets for the Stanley Cup final, or anything else we cared to name.

"The lady across the street", he complained dramatically, "she's sticking the needle into my lungs because I won't get her soapflakes, but she don't want to buy none of my legitimate stuff".

We deprecated the moral state of the lady who would transact only illegal business with a merchant who liked to deal legitimately on occasion; at the same time, the lady across the street has two teen-age daughters, potential baby-sitters; so we mentally set aside a couple of packages for her.

Remembering darkly that Mr. and Mrs. Dick became friendly over a soapflake deal, we felt that no good could come of such carryings-on. Still in a household where diapers are a major problem, soapflakes are corn in Egypt. Our little man hasn't come back yet to show us the '46 car, and we are still eaten by curiosity about the damage he mentioned. Was it caused by bullets?

Eagerly we await the shuffling feet and the cautious knock.

Free enterprise I represent,
For all your wants I cater;
Beat soft the drum and gently hum;
For the B. M. operator.

•

SOMEBODY has just figured out the exact portion of the 33 (in Quebec 36) cents cost of a packet of fags that does not go to governments. It is eight cents. Twenty-five (in Quebec 28) cents is hijacked by officials of one sort or another.

The trouble with that game is that, for non-smokers, it's like giving up something they don't like for Lent; and we give up our two bits for keeps. Then some of the non-smokers have the colossal effrontery, while living on old-age pensions that we have blown into their laps, to regard cigarettes tax as a sort of punishment inflicted by Old Auntie Government on smokers for indulging in a nasty habit.

A pox on them, we say. It is a noble, patriotic habit, swelling the coffers of the country. While scribbling these miserable words, we have smoked over a dime into the treasury. We feel that the entire tobacco tax should be devoted to public works and social security projects be enjoyed by smokers alone. Handsome ashtrays in government offices, smokers' bonuses, government issue pipes for gaffers drawing pension, and free cigarettes for little boys to smoke in the basement, to ensure a continued flow of revenue.

And finally, we demand decent smoking accommodation in the cars of that railway that we smokers, in all equity, ought to own, because we pay the major share of the taxes. Every second car ought to be a smoking car, and the remainder, for all we care, could be thrown open to the owners of portable radios.

•

THE problems that arise in a bilingual city are well illustrated by an incident that took place at a Montreal inquest. A not-too-reliable source informs us that one of the witnesses was unable to speak a word of English, the language in which the inquest was being conducted. When an interpreter had been rounded up and sworn in, witness gave the following eye-witness account of the accident:

"Il est monté sur le beam pour swinge, flush avec le girdeur, et il est tombé."

LINES TO AN UNCOMPREHENDING LASSIE

YOU cannot solve me? I am but a man—
A traveler bound along the road like you,
Devoted to the much in life that's true
And beautiful and good: so hard to scan?

Can *I* solve *you?* Can man begin to read
Man's myriad mysteries? Can I explain
Fresh loveliness of youth, its joy, its pain,
Its zest, its boundless wonder—you, indeed?

Thus threatens gratitude to burst my breast
When I consider all the joys I've known,
As often, walking life's strange wilds alone,
I've topped a hill and glimpsed the glowing west:

You are the glory of the sunset's grace,
I a glad worshipper in a holy place.

JOHN F. DAVIDSON

Help feed famished muscles with fresh blood!

● When shoulder muscles seem to shout with pain after unaccustomed exercise, get busy! Help nature feed them a supply of fresh blood for renewed energy. You see *tired* muscles are often *famished* muscles—your extra exercise has burned up their nourishment required for work. But rub those muscles with famous Absorbine Jr. and you step up your local circulation. Fresh blood supplies fresh nourishment and at the same time helps carry away irritating fatigue acids. Get Absorbine Jr. today—this famous formula of rare medicinal herbs and other scientifically chosen ingredients from many lands. Help tired muscles become supple again. You feel relaxed and ready to go. At all drugstores, $1.25 a bottle.

W. F. Young Inc.
Lyman House, Montreal.

-ah! my Absorbine Jr

Miss Mary MacMahon, pioneer personnel counsellor is being honored on Saturday, April 19, at a public recognition luncheon at Royal York Hotel, Toronto, for her work in finding jobs for 300,000 Canadians. She opened the first Toronto employment agency for office help 35 years ago.

THIS DRAGLINE COST $36,000

. . . but it can't work!

● This is a dragline and it cost approximately $36,000—but it can't do a lick of work because the wire rope is missing. How much does the rope cost? Ordinary wire rope—about $330. The best wire rope—TRU·LAY Improved Plow Steel—about $395!

Specify TRU·LAY Improved Plow Steel when you order for replacement. And when you buy such a machine, tell the manufacturer to equip it with TRU·LAY Preformed Improved Plow Steel.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

The Drurys of British Columbia Link Victoria and Vancouver

By J. K. NESBITT

ONE of British Columbia's most accomplished, public-spirited man and wife teams is Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Drury. Mr. Drury is editor of the Vancouver *News-Herald*, a morning daily; Mrs. Drury is president of the Women's Canadian Club of Victoria and one of the leaders of women's activities in the B.C. capital.

These two link Victoria and Vancouver. Mr. Drury spends the working week in the big city, each weekend at his home in Victoria. The Drurys have a charming home near the waterfront in suburban Oak Bay. Both are inveterate gardeners, spending long hours in their natural rockeries, complete with fish pools and bird baths. From the top of the rock garden is a magnificent view over Oak Bay golf links, across the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the snow-capped Olympic Mountains in Washington State.

Mr. Drury, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Drury, was born in Victoria. His father was a colleague of the noted Liberals of his day, so it was only natural that early in life Ken Drury should take an interest in politics. At one time he helped put the Laurier Club of Victoria on its feet. He has a B.A. from University of Toronto and after the 1914-18 war, in which he served in the flying corps, he took a journalism degree at New York City's famed Columbia University, then became a reporter on the Victoria *Daily Times*. In 1936, when he was "covering" the courts, his editor, highly esteemed, bachelor Benny Nicholas dropped dead at his editorial chair. Mr. Drury was named to take his place.

Until late in 1944, Mr. Drury was editor of the *Times*, leaving to become editor of the Vancouver *News-Herald*. It has been due in no small degree to his quiet behind-the-scenes drive coupled with the youthful optimistic force of Publisher Clayton B. Delbridge that this paper is now a power in a city which could never before, for some reason or other, support a morning paper in competition with two long-established, influential evening dailies. Mr. Drury is what is known as a born newspaperman; life's daily round to him is a newspaper story.

In the *Times* business office, when Mr. Drury was a general reporter and magazine editor, was an attractive young woman, Vera LaPointe, native of Sarnia, Ontario. While she counted cash and receipted bills in the daytime, Miss LaPointe studied French in the evenings. In 1932 she went to Europe, studied advanced French in Tours, France, for a year. Then she returned to take up again her old position in the *Times*.

Teaching French in China

In the autumn of 1934 Miss LaPointe went to China to teach French to the daughter of a Belgian family. She lived more than a year in Peiping. In the summer of 1936 she returned to Victoria. That fall she and Mr. Drury were married at Glendale's (Cal.) romantic Wee Kirk O' the Heather.

Mr. Drury, when he was editor of the *Times*, served a term as president of the University Extension Society. Since going to Vancouver he has taken a prominent part in the cultural and educational life of the city, is in frequent demand to speak in radio round-table discussions on current topics. Not long ago he was named chairman of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

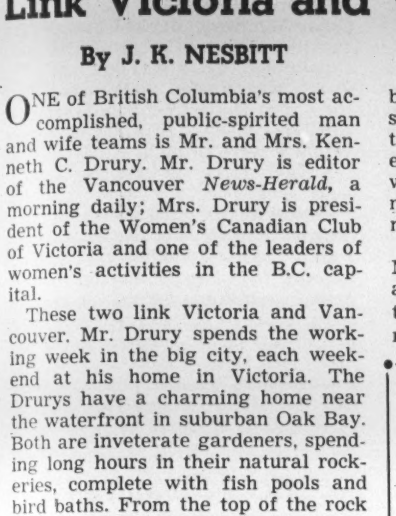
Mrs. Drury, in addition to being president of the Victoria Women's Canadian Club, which has 940 paid-up members, is a member of the national executive, Association of Canadian Clubs. She is interested also in the Natural History Society, the Institute for Inter-racial Friendship.

Both husband and wife are fine musicians. Both play the piano, Mrs. Drury the violin. They are great readers. Their home is piled high with books and magazines; on the walls of their living room and dining room are watercolors and etchings by Mr. Drury's late brother, Eric.

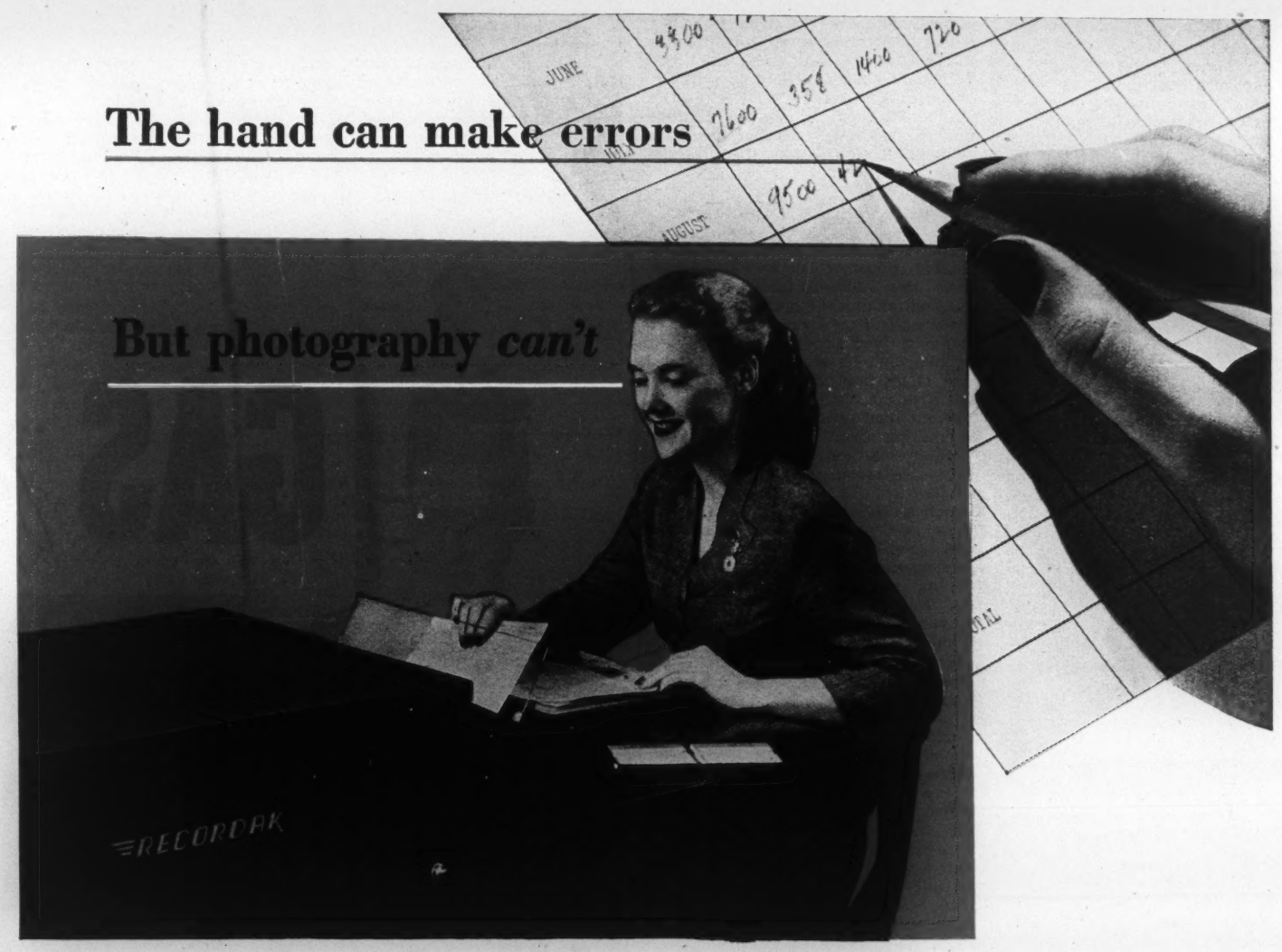
Mr. Drury several times has served as director of the Canadian Press, the Canada-wide news gathering organization of all the country's dailies. In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. Drury attended the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, Mrs. Drury as columnist for her husband's newspaper.

Last summer Mr. Drury went to England as a Canadian delegate to the Imperial Press Conference, later toured western Europe. Returning to British Columbia he made a speaking tour, addressing service clubs and school children, under auspices of the Canadian Club. Mrs. Drury went with him.

When he spoke to the Women's Canadian Club in Victoria, Mrs. Drury had to forsake her president's seat on the platform, hide in the back of the crowded Empress Hotel ballroom. She figured it wouldn't be quite the thing to introduce her own husband; the vice-president filled in for her.



MR. AND MRS. K. C. DRURY



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6

School for Rare Talent Accents Originality

By MARK CARTER

While the Toronto Conservatory of Music is celebrating a 60th anniversary this month, its Senior School is hardly two years old. But in many ways this department is already as deserving of praise as the parent organization. Fees are moderate but entrance requirements are high, for it is the school's aim to be a leader in Canada's cultural nationhood.

ONE spring morning of 1867, a fat little widow reached for her pen and signed "Victoria R.I." in the space provided at the end of the British North America Act, thus making this country a nation. Where our musical life was concerned, however, Her Majesty's inkpot might as well have been bone-dry.

Musically, we remained a colony for another generation or so, firmly administered from London; and if we aren't that still, much of the credit must go to the Toronto Conservatory, currently celebrating its Diamond Jubilee after 60 years of fabulous growth in several directions at once.

One of the most useful and valiant blows it has struck for Canadian musical independence was the founding, in 1945, of the Senior School, to train especially talented people for a professional career. Virtually an institution within an institution, although under the authority of the Conservatory's Board of Directors, it has at present only about 25 students, is likely in the near future to be about twice as big.

Oldest scholastic foundation in the city of London, once attended by Dick Whittington, the Mercers' School in Barnard's Inn has just celebrated its 500th anniversary. Founded by Henry VI in 1447, it was taken over by the Mercers, senior City Guild, in 1542. It escaped serious blitz damage.

The limitation of size is deliberate. Canada can't yet support a very great number of practising professionals; and musical ability at the level required for entrance is necessarily rather rare, here or anywhere else. Fees are moderate, but should a pupil be found, as often happens, whose pocketbook doesn't even begin to measure up to his gifts, the 1946-47 syllabus already lists 16 scholarships; and the school's Director, Dr. Arnold Walter, somehow finding time to beat an effectual drum in well-heeled circles, has the promise of several more.

Versatile Faculty Director

This remarkable man, not only a notable composer but well-known as critic and lecturer, himself teaches composition and the history of music; heads a faculty of genuine distinction—among them Lubka Kolessa, Kathleen Parlow, Thomas Canning, Nicholas Goldschmidt, George Lambert and Ernesto Vinci; with Felix Brentano, eminent operatic stage director, commuting from New York.

Major courses, which take two years, are piano, violin, singing and composition, to which organ and church music will be added this fall. These are taught in individual lessons; and there are classes for such supplementary subjects as sight-reading, ensemble playing for pianists, orchestral work, chamber music in various combinations and the technical aspects of opera.

Teachers and pupils alike are interested and enthusiastic, work prodigiously hard, take their jobs seriously; and even rehearsals of Smetana's "Bartered Bride," which the Opera School is doing on the first two nights of the Jubilee Festival (April 28-May 2) are as strictly professional as if all concerned were old hands from the Met. This, though, is just one demonstration of a consistently adult attitude. Less spectacular, but musically of quite as much significance, is the chamber music concert which will be given by the Senior School quartet together with Conservatory orchestral scholarship students, in the late afternoon of May 1.

Most of those enrolled come from the larger cities; relatively few from small towns, in which there isn't as a general rule the same opportunity for development. But talent, like lightning, strikes without regard to the census; and one pupil's home address for example is Saint Georges de Beauce, P.Q., whose population in 1941 was 1,495. Five are studying under D.V.A.'s rehab scheme.

Methods of teaching are flexible and advanced, designed to bring out originality rather than enforce conformation—a point of very great value to a young country like this, where composers have no authentic national tradition to nourish them and must consequently rely more on their personal resources than an Italian need do, or a Frenchman or a Czech.

That is one reason why the combination of experience and tact in the faculty is of special usefulness. Lubka Kolessa, for example, a pupil of Sauer and Eugene d'Albert, and Kathleen Parlow, who studied under Auer and Ysaye, are able to give the feeling of these masters, and at the same time to make them strengthen rather than overwhelm the new musicians.

As another instance of the unhampering approach, theory is correlated with ear training and keyboard harmony in such a manner that the student is thoroughly prepared for the *sound* of musical material before he begins to write it down; is thus freer to interpret his own themes in his own idiom than if he had been formed by beginning the other way round.

The school has no separate quarters, and uses the Conservatory's main building; which, although crowded, has more than 80 studios and practice rooms, two concert and two lecture halls; not to mention a women's residence in the grounds, connected with it by a long covered runway like the passenger ramp of a liner's dock.

All in all the Senior School, both in aim and organization, is a development of the first importance to Canada; and a lusty proof that at last, after many a struggle against inertia and eclipse, music in our country is coming of age.

• •

RARE OPERA BOOKS

(*See Picture on Page* 30)

TORONTO Conservatory of Music has just received from Czechoslovakia a magnificent and timely addition to its library—the three volumes of Smetana's charming folk-opera "The Bartered Bride" which gets its Canadian premiere this month in a performance by the Conservatory's Opera School. A masterpiece of the engraver's art, in covers of blue and gold, the edition was brought out in 1932 when Prague was celebrating its one thousandth performance of the Opera.

So great was the demand for this limited edition, despite its size and cost, that it is now out-of-print and it was only through the efforts of Oskar Morawetz of the Conservatory faculty, aided by Czech officials here and abroad, that it was obtained. The search was started by a member of the Czech Department of Education, Jan Lowenbach, and when found the volumes were brought to Canada by Dr. Karel Bala, an embassy attache at Ottawa.

Editors of the books were the late Otakar Ostrcil, then Director of the Prague Opera, together with Zdenek Nejedly, the present Minister of Education. Actually, without the continued support of the Czech Department of Education, the books could hardly have been printed, due to their great cost; as it is, they are intended to be the first of a set containing the complete works of Smetana.

• •

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BID me to live, and oh, the songs
To you I will be giving!
Bid me to die,—I'm sorry dear;
I think I'll keep on living.

J.E.P.

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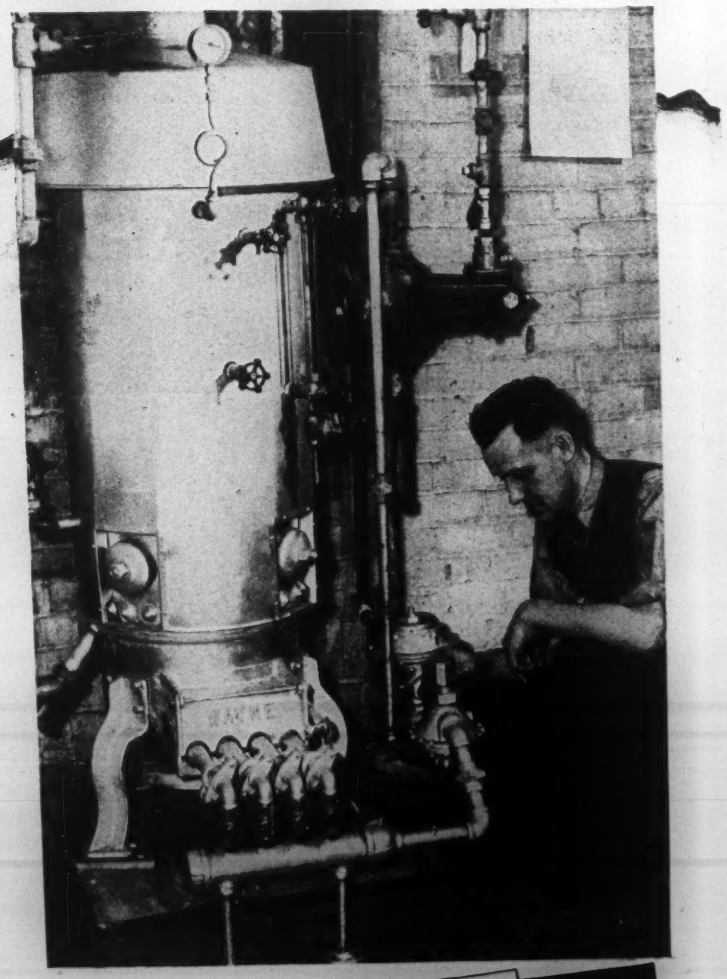

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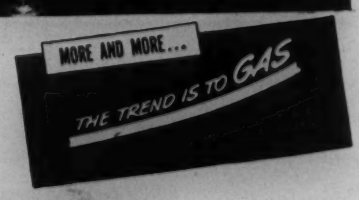

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Parliament Must Talk Less and Think More

By R. J. DEACHMAN

Too much effort is wasted in the House of Commons in long speeches. This writer, a former M.P., makes concrete suggestions to improve the quality of debate and the despatch of the nation's business by its legislators. For example, in the reply to the speech from the throne there should be a 15-minute limit and in the Committee of the Whole 10 minutes for each item. The general limit, now 40 minutes, might be reduced to 30 minutes.

THERE was for a time a mild discussion in the press on the pay of M.P.'s. There isn't the slightest reason why there shouldn't be. When anything arises involving a difference of opinion the eminently proper thing to do is to give it the air, turn it over in the public prints and let the people look at it. Publicity is the best method of clearing the atmosphere in minds grown stuffy from the lack of it. We will have a bright nation so long as people retain the capacity to question their own conclusions as well as those of others.

Here, however, is the real problem. It is admitted even by its best friends that the House of Commons isn't perfect. The common charge is that it talks too much, wastes too much time, doesn't get to the heart of things, lacks the critical faculty. It keeps two ears turned towards the constituencies with only an odd glance at the nation.

Opinion of Others

Go on with the story from there. I am only passing on the opinion of others as far as I have gone—with some of them I am in accord. Ask these critics what should be done about it and the chances are they will be mum as twin oysters. In the end they may wind up with something like this: "Oh, well, darn it all, Parliament may be all right but it wastes too much time; it talks too much."

There may be truth in these things but the suggestion of practical reforms for the House of Commons is difficult. Getting the House to try anything new is an almost hopeless effort. If there is any reformation it must come from the inside. For Parliament prides itself on its independence, feels naturally that much wisdom lies within its halls. (Are they not the chosen of the people?) The atmosphere of the House is conservative. Its rules, regulations and customs have grown up over a long period of time. Established conventions change slowly. Only when the existing conditions make difficult the task of government will Parliament itself look around for better methods.

Once time was unlimited, so far as discussion in the House was concerned; now speeches have a time limit of 40 minutes. The address in reply to the speech from the throne covers a range so wide that there is little to hold the members down. It gives ample opportunity to men of diffuse minds. The result is that there is a tremendous lot of more or less aimless talking.

Of the two courses open, the first is to limit the time to a certain number of days. Divide that time among the different parties and get rid of the whole discussion in three or four days. This has been the practice in the British House. The other is to limit the speeches on this topic to 15 minutes, not more. Such a limit has definite advantages. It compels concentration. The hard hitting speech is almost invariably short. Rare indeed is the member who can hold the House for 40 minutes. After the first 15 minutes interest lags. When the member wanders over an open field without direction the effort becomes very thin. What the House needs is training in condensation, one of the most difficult of all arts. The only way it is likely to get it is by the tender force of compulsion, namely, a definite limit of time.

There is another outstanding weakness of the House of Commons. It lies in the absence of discussion from debates, complex as that may seem. Two members may deal with the same subject, each states his case with complete disregard of what the other has said. Rarely is there a meeting of minds in the House of Commons. The attack is not from the bottom; the influence of one group upon the other is slight. There is no fusion of views. Surely each group has some contribution to make but a strong party government usually holds its own line.

Years ago there was a very bright young man in the House of Commons full of the blazing radicalism of youth and inexperience. In those days he wrote a book and in that book appeared this sentence: "Democracy moves forward by the synthetic compounding of divergent ideas." That is true. The lack of ability to make progress along this line is a weakness of the House of Commons.

Memorized Speeches

In the past, these difficulties arose out of the fact that members either read their speeches or memorized them. They are tied to their written copy or their memory of it. Of course, this is against the rules but there are always ways of doing things. The shorter speech would do much to eliminate this difficulty. Besides—this is important—it would save time and that is something worth while; for contrary to general impression, the worth-while member has something to do at Ottawa besides making speeches.

When I was in the House, 1935-40, there was an overflow of Liberal members and a number had seats opposite their own party. We gained from this the customary appellation "The Rump," going back, of course, to the days of the Long Parliament in England. Sitting on the opposition side was, I think, an advantage, since we exercised a bit more independence than the others. To sit opposite a party is to see its weaknesses, to sit alongside of it tends to obscure them.

It might be better to have a round chamber for the House of Commons.

Once, years ago, I met a member from the Parliament of South Africa who suggested that Parliament should have fewer members, that they should meet only in the evenings, have dinner together and then go on with the business. There was, he felt, plenty of work for the members of the House during the day, studying the problems of the country, becoming more familiar with the basic facts which lie behind public policy. There is a basic truth in this suggestion, but we have 245 members in the House of Commons and that would be a plan suitable to a House of 30. It would be difficult to imagine a House of Commons of that type in Ottawa and I am not sure that it would be a happy way of getting things done.

While committees are often of more real importance than the House itself, they receive less attention so far as the press and country are concerned. A good deal of valuable material is brought out in committees. With the exception of the rare occasion in which some one particular person may attempt to dominate the whole scene, the committees of the House of Commons do strive to get to the root of the matter before them. They are more definite, more direct than is the House. The public interest may not be as great because it involves discussion in detail. The Committee lacks the color of the efforts in the House, but they do very important work. There is here no need for limitation of time except to provide a means of restriction of the few who have no regard for the rights of others.

How then can the House of Commons improve its methods of doing business? I submit a few suggestions. They are not the last word. The members can do as they like about them. With a few improvements it would be possible to cut down the wordage by at least a third without reducing the value of the record or detracting from the strength of the arguments made.

My suggestions are that in the reply to the speech from the throne there should be a 15-minute limit. In Committee of the Whole, 10 minutes on each particular item should serve the purpose, and the general limit, now 40 minutes, might very well be reduced to 30 minutes. I do not mean that these suggestions should all be tried at once — the shock to the loquacious few might be too great.

Hansard last session ran to 3,828 pages, two columns to a page—7,656 columns, seven and a half inches of type to a column—pretty close to a mile of type columns. This is too much. The change would, in my opinion, help to raise the tone of Parliament. The House needs a touch of initiative. It should be willing to put exploratory minds to work on the problem. There will, of course, be the old timers who will object, but in the general interest something should be done. The House of Commons has a place in the life of the nation. Its value will not be reduced by the adoption of more efficient methods of doing business. Thought is more important than talk in the life of any legislative body. Parliament will be judged by the way it thinks and acts.

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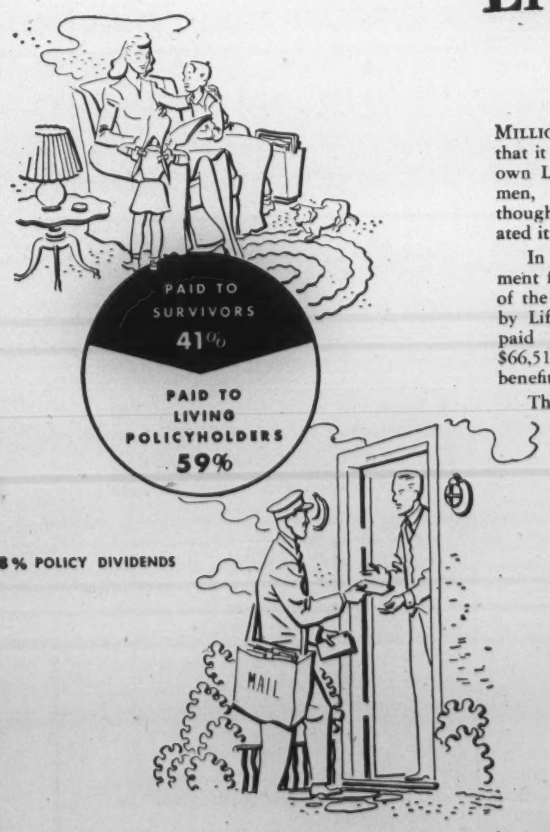

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Maturing endowments and Annuity payments accounted for 23%, and other policy payments 18%.

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Was Genesis of A-Bomb in a Canadian Lab?

By GRANDE STIRLING

Otto Hahn, the man who later became a top-flight physicist for Hitler, performed his initial experiments in nuclear energy at McGill University under the direction of the famed English scientist Ernest Rutherford before World War I. This is just one of the interesting facts unearthed by the writer of this article after considerable study of Canada's early participation in nuclear research.

Although Hitler could have called upon some of the world's best scientists in 1939 for an all-out atomic war, he delayed until it was too late. But ironically the German Hahn had a share in what happened at Hiroshima.

CANADA can make atomic bombs. But Canada is more interested in having these bombs banned under international control and inspection.

It is true that our Chalk River plant is now producing plutonium, the deadly explosive of the atomic bomb. Our Canadian atomic scientists, however, have worthier objectives before them than the making of bombs. The main thing is to solve the problems so that atomic energy may be used in our homes and industries as heat and power.

The immediate value coming from Chalk River is the making of radioactive materials which may be used in medical treatment such as cancer and which are valuable as "tracers" in the study of processes in chemistry and physiology.

In a way, Canada is better situated to carry on practical atomic research than any other country. For we have as our own, and within our borders, an outstanding deposit of uranium ore. The refinery at Port Hope has given us some years' experience in that branch. And there is at McGill University the new cyclotron capable of producing energies in the realm of 100 million volts. Chalk River is a great asset to Canada in affording the young scientist the opportunity of gaining experience in nuclear processes and so equip him for the task which lies ahead. Dr. J. D. Cockcroft, the former director of our atomic research establishment at Chalk River, and now director of Britain's new atomic development at Didcot, has said, "Canada has the world's most powerful atomic research instrument."

In Forefront of Research

Canada had good atomic scientists before the atom bomb was ever heard of. A great experience in atomic research was brought about in Canada during the war under the joint British - United States - Canada atomic bomb program. This was the elaborate research conducted with headquarters at Montreal under our National Research Council with some 350 scientists engaged, including those from Britain and other countries. And today Canada with her body of experienced atomic scientists and technicians is right in the forefront of atomic energy research. Who knows but what we shall see the solution of Canada's fuel problem, when our scientists have found the practicable way to harness the enormous energies lying in the deposits under Great Bear Lake, and thus be heating Canadian cities in a shorter time than many people realize!

It is not too well realized that Canada established herself as a leader in atomic research some fifty years ago. This atomic age is mainly the product of the universities and the Canadian people and governments should see to it that our university laboratories have the finest equipment. This is the lesson of the past. Because one Canadian had this vision and cooperated with the active spirit of one of our universities, it meant centering in Canada the remarkable pioneer discoveries in atomic energy. The chain of circumstances which led directly to the atomic bomb had in this way its genesis in Canada. It was here that the famous "Rutherford school" of atomic research got into action with such history-making results. For from Rutherford's genius and inspiration stems the mighty stream of nuclear research which has led to the modern production of atomic energy.

It is a tribute to the late Lord Rutherford's character that he was not content with just making outstanding discoveries himself, but he generously spent his life in training and bringing forward young scientists to carry on the work. Many of these afterwards were to achieve fame for their own contributions in man's long and toilsome struggle to conquer the atom. It is interesting to note, that in later years after Rutherford had returned to England from Canada, Niels Bohr, now the noted Danish physicist, but then 26 years of age, came from Copenhagen and was actually engaged in Rutherford's laboratory at the time Rutherford made his momentous announcement of the nuclear concept of the atom. It was in Rutherford's laboratory that Rutherford and his student Geiger laid the development of the Geiger Counter, so well known these days as the indispensable safety device in all atomic establishments. It was at Cavendish Laboratory that his assistants Cockcroft and Walton brought about the first completely artificial transmutation, by accelerating the bombarding particles. Russia's noted atomic scientist Peter E. L. Kapitza came to Cavendish Laboratory to work under Rutherford and was there for 13 years until once when he took a vacation trip back to Russia, he was, by the Russian Government, prevented from leaving Russia, much to the shock of the scientific world. And now our story opens up in Montreal half a century ago.

From Tobacco to Physics

Sir William Macdonald was a hard-headed business man who had previously come to Montreal from Prince Edward Island and did well in the tobacco business. And the Canadian swain who chewed and smoked his tobacco helped Macdonald to build up a large fortune which he afterwards put to the good use of Canada.

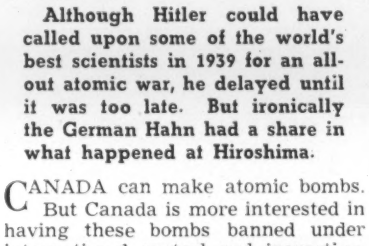
Sir William Macdonald chose education as largely the object of his philanthropy; he gave nearly $3,000,000 in endowments to McGill University. Through his generosity and foresight the Macdonald Physics Building was built and the laboratory splendidly equipped. This led to selecting and inducing Ernest Rutherford to come from the Cavendish Laboratory, England, to become Research Professor and to direct McGill's new laboratory. Now a certain young student of science was also to cross the Atlantic and to follow Rutherford to McGill, where he was to study and work under Rutherford in the new laboratory. He was Otto Hahn of Frankfort, Germany. Hahn became a disciple of Rutherford. In later years when apart they even kept up an interchange of letters.

Rutherford was afterwards to become Baron Rutherford of Nelson, to receive the Nobel Prize and some twenty decorations and awards from governments and institutions throughout the world for his remarkable achievements. He discovered the nucleus of the atom and performed the first experiment in modern alchemy by transmuting one element into another. Rutherford was the first atom smasher in history.

Assisted by his chemical collaborator Frederick Soddy, Rutherford at McGill did fundamental research in the nature of radioactivity. His announcement from the Macdonald Laboratory that when radioactive substances give off their rays, they change into other elements, rocked the scientific world and sent it on the path that finally led to atomic energy. No wonder young Hahn was writing home interesting items of what was happening at McGill in Canada, and some of his writings were being published in leading German scientific journals.

Hahn was afterwards to become Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute at Berlin. And Rutherford was to become the head of the Cavendish Laboratory where one of his assistants James Chadwick in 1932 discovered the neutron—the "trigger" which starts and maintains the chain reaction in the uranium elements leading to the atomic bomb explosion.

After Chadwick's discovery, scientists were bombarding the uranium and other atoms with these neutrons; in the case of uranium they were puzzled with the results. In the fall of 1938 Dr. Hahn experimenting with uranium found that some of these results meant that there were uranium atoms being transformed into barium whose atom was approximately



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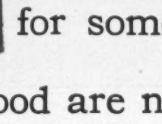
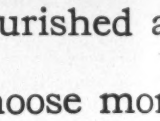
The right foods can mean better health! But remember, appetite and taste are not always the best guides to a good diet. Neither is cost, for some families that spend a lot on food are not as well nourished as those who spend less—but choose more wisely. 

Today, medical science  is realizing more and more that food can be helpful in fighting certain physical conditions, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and overweight. However, the main function of *your* food is to help you keep physically fit. Eating the *right amount* of the *right* foods every day can mean *better health and a happier life for you!*

Choose foods to meet the body's needs!

Daily needs in nearly every normal diet include milk or cheese, meat, fish or poultry, vegetables, fruits, cereals or breads, fats, and sweets. You should also drink 4 to 8 glasses of water a day.

How much of each food you should eat for a well-balanced diet depends on your age, your physical condition, and the kind of work you do. Ask your doctor about your own health requirements, and be sure your diet includes all of the essential food elements in the proper amounts.

When and *how* you eat are nearly as important as what you eat. Have your meals at regular times. Eat them slowly and enjoy them — for a happy, peaceful atmosphere is helpful to good digestion and good health.

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Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT
Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

half the weight of the uranium atom. This meant that the uranium atom was being split in two nearly equa parts. Leading physicists were soon interpreting this phenomena as demonstrating an enormous release of energy, far more than any chemical or explosive reaction known. It was called "nuclear fission."

Now a strange thing happened. Dr. Hahn and his associate Dr. Strassman were allowed to publish their experiment in the *Naturwissenchaften*, one of Germany's leading science journals. This was on January 8, 1939. World War II was only a few months away. Apparently not the slightest censorship was exercised by the German Government towards Hahn's startling announcement. Scientists the world over were agog and Britain and the U.S. were soon to bend every effort to get an atomic bomb before Hitler did.

Hitler Missed the Bus

This is where Hitler's "intuition" was not in the best working order. For all he needed to do was to have bottled up this information for his own exclusive use, held his war horses for a while and gone on bluffing the world for another couple of years or so, until Germany's experienced scientific and industrial machinery had turned him out a few atomic bombs. With the atom bomb in Hitler's hands, what would have happened to the rest of the world is not a pleasant vision.

This is where Hitler certainly did "miss the bus." He had the atomic bomb in his palm with the chances for some time to control its exclusi use. He failed to grasp and hold it, the very thing which could have brought the world to his feet in a most ready, direct and terrible fashion!

When Hitler did wake up to the fact that Britain and United States had the information and might succeed in turning out bombs before he did, Hitler was already heading into World War No. II. He placed Werner K. Heisenberg in charge of Germany's atomic bomb program. Dr. Heisenberg is well known by all students of science and philosophy as the author of the Principle of Indeterminancy which has profoundly affected all thinking on these subjects. We now have the statements of both Hahn and Heisenberg and others, as to why Hitler failed to produce the bomb. They found that it would put too heavy a burden upon Germany's industrial potential, already strained by the immediate demands of the war, and as the war developed they were stopped in their tracks, because Germany had not the resources to build the large plants and to process fissionable material.

Regarding events outside of Germany, the British were already at work laying the basis of their great scientific and industrial research program for the atomic bomb, which was to be carried on under the name of "Tube Alloys" because of war secrecy. Parallel action was also underway in United States. Now that we have had time to take a breath since Hiroshima, it is well that the sequence of events after Hahn's announcement, be set straight.

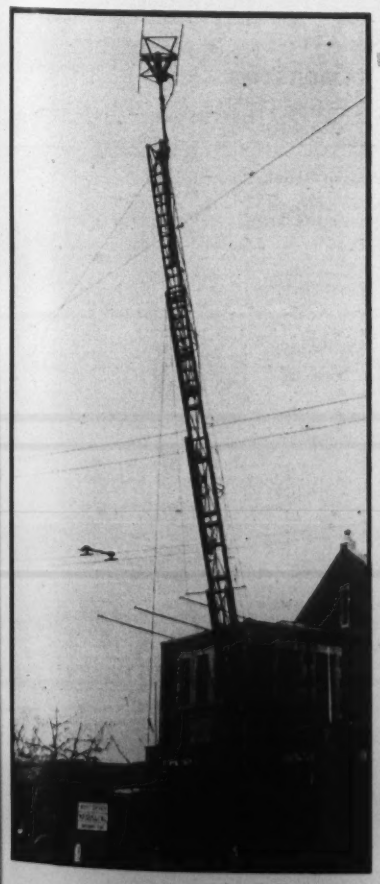
The nuclear energy implications of Hahn's discovery were quickly confirmed by others, outside of Germany. Dr. O. R. Frisch, son-in-law of Dr. Niels Bohr and former associate of Hahn, confirmed this by experiments in Bohr's laboratory at the Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of Copenhagen.

Frisch at Los Alamos

Dr. Frisch was later to go to England and to work under Tube Alloys. He afterwards (with leading British scientists) was at the Los Alamos atomic research establishment in New Mexico. The result of Frisch's experiments corresponded with Dr. Lise Meitner's interpretation. Dr. Meitner had been associated with Hahn for 20 years and was then at the Physical Institute, Academy of Sciences, Stockholm. The letters of Frisch and Meitner setting these matters forth and dated January 16, 1939, were published in the British science journal *Nature*. Dr. Bohr arrived in United States on January 16, and a few days later his announcement of the news to a gathering of scientists at Washington set the atomic heather afire on this continent.

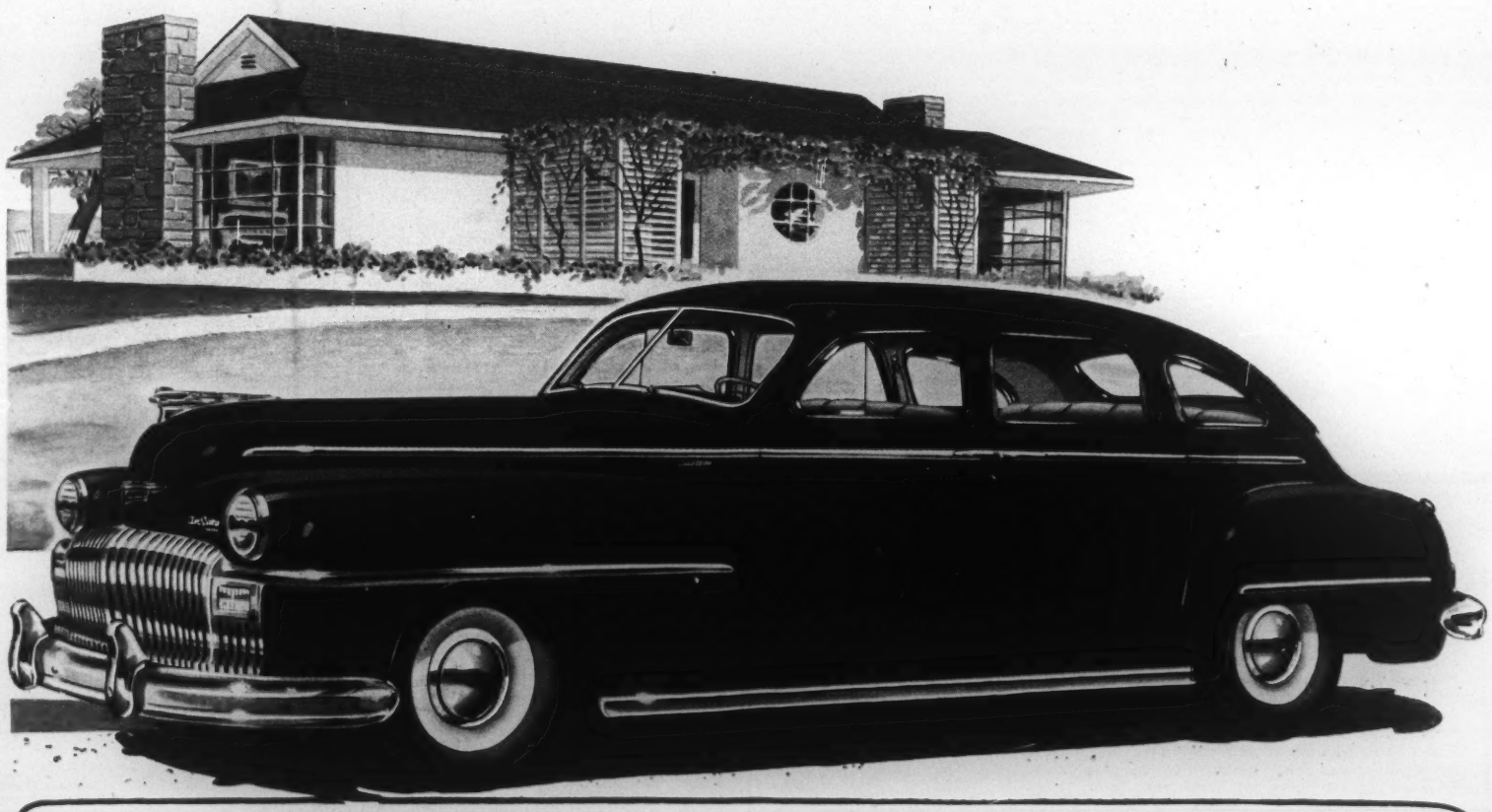
The magnificent achievement upon this continent of the large-scale release of nuclear energy is no isolated event. It is the logical result of a long chain of research. Scientists of several countries — United States, France, Canada, Italy, Britain and Germany have contributed to it. Dr. Hahn a few weeks ago went to Stockholm to attend the ceremonies of the Nobel Prize awarding and there he received this Prize for his discovery of nuclear fission. It has been the irony of his destiny that he has his share in what happened at Hiroshima. He visited Canada a second time; it was shortly before the first World War, when he travelled to Winnipeg in company with Rutherford and Sir J. J. Thomson (the discoverer of the electron), to attend a meeting of the British Scientists' Association.

Lord Rutherford, in a statement published in the McGill *News*, shortly before his death, mentioned his atomic researches at Montreal, as "the great start and as the most important in results" and he generously gave to Canada the credit.



Britons are getting used to B.B.C.'s mobile television unit with extending ladder carrying the aerial. Above, outside a North London theatre where a full-length play was televised.

FOR DISTINCTION..



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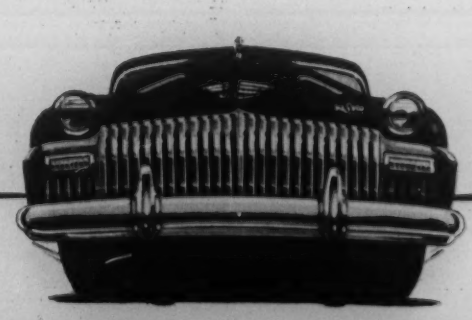


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

(Abridged)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The year 1946 provided welcome opportunities for the re-establishment by your Company of services which were suspended during the war, and for introducing further improvements in the field of transportation. The difficulties which the transition period presented were largely surmounted. The Dominion enjoyed general prosperity and the demand for rail transportation was well sustained.

The distorted relationship between the price received for transportation service and the prices paid for labour and materials prevented your Company from earning the reasonable return, which might have seemed assured under these favourable business conditions. Although gross earnings in 1946 were 21 per cent. higher than in 1928, the previous peacetime record year, net earnings were 61 per cent. below the 1928 net and represented a return of only 1.6 per cent. on the investment in railway property, compared with 5 per cent. in that earlier peak year. It is necessary to go back to certain years of depression, or to the early days of your Company's operations when gross earnings were well below $100 million, to find net earnings as low as those realized in 1946; and there is no record of an equally low rate of return on investment.

Canadian freight rates, lower than those charged in any other country in the Commonwealth, in Europe or in America, have remained virtually unchanged for more than two decades. Throughout this long period freight revenues earned by your Company have averaged less than one cent per ton of freight hauled one mile. On the other hand, progressive increases have occurred in wage rates and material prices. As a result of such increases since 1939, the costs of operation in 1946 were $57 million greater than they would have been had prices and wages remained at their 1939 levels. Because this situation imperils the ability of the railway industry to continue to provide modern and efficient transportation service, your Company in association with the other railways in Canada has filed with the appropriate regulatory bodies an application for authority to make a general increase of 30 per cent. in freight rates, with some exceptions.

Fixed charges were reduced for the sixth consecutive year, being $1,059,016 less than in 1945. There was an improvement of $7,672,837 in income from investments and in the earnings from ocean steamships and other subsidiary operations. After providing for the four per cent. dividend on Preference Stock, the earnings per share on Ordinary Stock from all sources amounted to $1.53 compared with $1.98 in 1945 and $2.21 in 1944.

The accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1946:

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$292,495,828
Working Expenses (including taxes)			271,652,778
Net Earnings			$ 20,843,050
Other Income			22,779,794
			$ 43,622,844
Fixed Charges			18,488,113
Net Income			$ 25,134,731
Dividends:			
Preference Stock			
2% paid August 1, 1946	$2,278,841		
2% payable February 1, 1947	2,278,841		
		$ 4,557,682	
Ordinary Stock			
2% paid October 1, 1946		6,700,000	
			11,257,682
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 13,877,049

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1945		$262,772,828
Final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1945, paid March 30, 1946		10,050,000
		$252,722,828
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1946	$13,877,049	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	2,016,572	
Net exchange credit in respect of expenditures for new steamships and steamship insurance recoveries	708,746	
	$16,602,367	
Deduct:		
Miscellaneous—Net Debit	198,223	
		16,404,144
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1946, as per Balance Sheet		$269,126,972

(The final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock for the year 1946 which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1947, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted from the Profit and Loss balance shown above.)

COMPARISONS AT A GLANCE

	1946	1945
Gross Earnings	$292,495,828	$316,109,358
Working Expenses (including taxes)	271,652,778	280,055,024
Net Earnings	20,843,050	36,054,334
Other Income	22,779,794	15,106,957
Fixed Charges	18,488,113	19,547,129
Net Income	25,134,731	31,614,162
Dividends*	21,307,682	21,781,500
Balance Available for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	3,827,049	9,832,662
Ratio of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	92.87%	88.59%
Payroll Charged Working Expenses	$140,874,155	$133,892,959
Average Annual Wage per Employee	$2,302	$2,168
Average Hourly Wage per Employee	92c	85c

*4 per cent. on Preference Stock, and 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock of which 3 per cent. was declared after the close of the year.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS

	1946	1945
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,688	1,790
Freight Car Load—tons	30.8	33.7
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	27,187	28,873
Freight Car Movement—miles per car day	44.3	48.2
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	16.1	16.1
Passenger Miles per Train Mile	105	138

Gross Earnings in 1946 decreased $23,613,530 or 7.5% from 1945. The year's gross earnings have been exceeded only three times, in 1943, 1944 and 1945.

Freight Earnings accounted for $218,550,608, or 75% of the gross earnings. They were $9,156,878 or 4.0% lower than in 1945. Exclusive of earnings from grain and grain products, freight earnings were 3.2% higher than in the previous year, with the increases being recorded principally for such commodities as coal, paper, petroleum, fruits and vegetables and for less-than-carload traffic.

Grain handlings on your Company's western lines were 116 million bushels less than in 1945, and gross earnings from grain and grain products decreased $14,532,736. As a result of the early exhaustion of the relatively meager supplies of wheat provided by the 1945 crop, it was not until the 1946 crop had been harvested that a large volume of wheat became available for movement. By the time the crop began to move there was also an increased movement in other traffic, which put a heavy strain on the available equipment.

The volume of revenue freight traffic handled totalled 23,479 million ton miles, a decrease of 3,772 million from 1945. Revenue received for hauling one ton a distance of one mile averaged 0.93c. compared with 0.83c. last year. The average haul decreased by 40.3 miles. These two changes were the result, mainly, of the smaller proportion of grain carried.

Passenger Earnings accounted for $45,380,645, or 15.5% of the gross earnings. This represented a decline of $11,473,652, or 20.2%, compared with 1945. The sharp drop in revenues was due principally to the disappearance of military traffic. Civilian travel was at a very high level, and a capacity business was handled during the tourist season. During the year the repatriation of Canadian service personnel and the movement of their dependents to Canada were virtually completed. In handling both of these your Company played a major role.

Sleeping, dining and parlour car, and news service revenues all declined as a result of the decrease in passenger business.

A total of 15,583,990 passengers was carried an average distance of 136.4 miles, a decrease from the previous year of 12.2% in the number of passengers and of 25.3 miles in the average passenger journey. Revenue received per passenger mile averaged 2.12 cents compared with 1.97 cents in 1945.

Working Expenses decreased $8,402,246, or 3.0%. Wages and salaries increased $7,281,196. There was a decrease in total hours worked but an increase of 2 cents per hour granted to maintenance of way employees effective February 15, 1946, a further 8 cents to such employees and 10 cents to all other employees effective June 1, 1946, added approximately $8,700,000 to the year's expenses. Expenses for material and supplies, taxes and other items decreased $15,683,442.

The ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was the highest on record, with expenses absorbing 93 cents of every dollar earned for railway service.

Maintenance Expenses totalled $109,691,600 for the year, of which $50,492,658 was for the maintenance of way and structures and $59,198,942 for the maintenance of equipment. These expenses were $8,463,608 less than in 1945 and represented 37% of gross earnings, the same ratio as in the previous year.

Track maintenance included the placing of 1,021,942 untreated and 2,144,095 treated ties, the laying of 511 single track miles of new rails and application of 16.7 track miles of rock ballast. The Sperry detector car, which is used in the examination of rails for hidden defects, covered 8,687 miles of track.

Complete overhauls were given to 729 locomotives, 26,489 freight train cars and 1,169 passenger train cars. At the end of the year, 91.6% of locomotives and 97.8% of freight cars were in serviceable condition, compared with 90.9% and 97.4% respectively at the end of 1945.

Transportation Expenses amounted to $117,897,963, an increase of $3,172,602 over 1945. Chiefly as a result of the smaller volume of grain, in relation to other freight, the average freight train load declined from 1,790 tons to 1,688 and other indices of operating efficiency were affected similarly. The number of passengers per train also decreased. The modification of controls which existed during wartime and which had necessitated the full loading of cars, the increase in less-than-carload shipments, the higher proportion of short haul traffic and the widespread adoption of a shorter work week in industry all combined to impair operating performance and, with the increase in wage rates and material prices, to raise the cost of transportation in relation to revenues. Transportation expenses thus took 40 cents of every railway dollar as compared with 36 cents in 1945. The falling-off in operating performance may be seen from the following comparisons:

Railway Tax Accruals amounted to $16,877,264, including a provision of $13,000,000 for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes, which was $5,200,000 less than the 1945 provision.

Net Earnings amounted to $20,843,050, a decrease of $15,211,284, or 42.2%, from 1945. They represented only 7% of gross earnings compared with 11% in 1945, 14% in 1944 and an average of 18% in the decade prior to the war.

OTHER INCOME

Other Income amounted to $22,779,794, an increase of $7,672,837.

The net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships increased by $2,139,299, due principally to the additional earnings derived from the five new Beaver ships which came into service during the year.

While net earnings of your hotels in 1945 were the highest up to that time, net earnings in 1946 were $383,800 higher. The summer resort hotels, which had remained closed during the war years, were all reopened and enjoyed the largest trade in their history. A record volume of business was done at your city hotels and the larger proportion of civilian business resulted in improved earnings.

There was a decline of $214,671 in the net earnings of the communications department, due wholly to increased wage rates.

Dividend income increased by $3,795,097. Dividend received from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited amounted to $7,150,625, and were at the rate of $4.25 per share, compared with $2.50 in 1945. An initial dividend of $2.50 per share was declared on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company Voting Trust Certificates from which your Company received $897,855.

Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $1,521,456. There was an increase of $373,237 in interest received on Dominion of Canada Bonds, and a decrease of $304,930 in interest received on farm land contracts. Exchange account showed an improvement of $882,475 as a result of the revaluation of the Canadian dollar in relation to the currencies of the United Kingdom and the United States.

FIXED CHARGES

Fixed charges amounted to $18,488,113, a decrease of $1,059,016 from 1945. The principal item contributing to this reduction was the redemption of the Thirty Year 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds for which provision had been made at the end of 1945.

The present level of fixed charges is more than $8 million below the 1938 peak.

NET INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

Net income for the year was $25,134,731, from which dividends aggregating $21,307,682 were declared. These comprised two half-yearly dividends on the Preference Stock of 2 per cent. each and dividends on the Ordinary Stock of 2 per cent. paid October 1, 1946, and of 3 per cent. payable March 31, 1947. At the time of the declaration of the last mentioned dividend, your Directors issued a statement which concluded as follows:

"The Directors deem it desirable to point out that this dividend of three per cent. making a total dividend payment of five per cent. in respect of operations for the year 1946, is made possible only by a considerable increase in the income from investments and in the earnings from Ocean Steamships. Fixed charges have been sharply reduced but net revenue also was substantially reduced because of the impact of large wage increases established in 1946 and because of increases in cost of materials and supplies. Without the assistance from investments and Steamships the payment of a five per cent. dividend for the year would have been impossible. The Directors wish to add that future dividend action must necessarily depend upon a material improvement in railway revenues."

LAND ACCOUNTS

During the year 212,170 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $1,141,102, an average price of $5.37 per acre. Included in this total were 175 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $28.83 per acre.

Cash received on land account totalled $5,469,187, including $705,090 derived from the leasing of coal, gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,442,670 leaving net cash receipts of $4,026,517, a decrease of $2,353,948 from the previous year.

Certain concessions to contract holders were again approved for the crop year 1946-1947. The assistance to holders of farm contracts since this policy was inaugurated in 1932 has amounted to $26,852,140.

An agreement was reached with the Province of Alberta, under which your Company transferred to the Province the Lethbridge-Coaldale System, which is expected to form part of a much larger irrigation project known as "Lethbridge Southeast" sponsored jointly by the Provincial and Dominion Governments. In consideration of the assumption by the Province of Alberta, from January 1, 1946, of your Company's contractual obligations to water users, your Company contributed $100,000 towards the initial cost of maintenance and operation of the system.

BALANCE SHEET

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,622,445,668, an increase of $16,550,036 during the year. There was a net increase of $31,459,345 in Property Investment, details of which are shown in a supporting schedule to the Balance Sheet.

Effective November 7, 1946, Boston & Maine Railroad and your Company consummated with The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company the arrangements authorized in Resolution adopted at the Annual Meeting in 1945. As part of the transactions, there has been included under the caption "Improvements on Leased Property" $3,336,212 representing cost to your wholly owned subsidiary, Newport & Richford Railroad Company, of 69 miles of railway extending from Wells River, Vermont, to the international boundary.

During the year, certain machine tools which had been used for the production of munitions, and several extensions to buildings which had been made to your Angus Shops in Montreal, were purchased from the Government for $801,114.

Expenditures on five Beaver steamships, now in service, totalled $8,541,793, and on steamships under construction $1,551,515, payments being made from the Steamship Replacement Fund. The Great Lakes Steamship "Alberta", which had been in service since 1884, was sold during the year.

Current assets amounted to $139,681,085 and current liabilities were $48,717,809. Liability for payrolls included $6,342,322 covering the retroactive portion of the wage awards which was paid on January 13, 1947.

FINANCE

In February, in accordance with the terms of the Lease covering the 3% Equipment Trust, Series F, 1943, the total amount outstanding was prepaid. A new Equipment Trust, designated as Series F, 1943 (Refunding), was created (dated as of February 1, 1946) in the principal amount of $12,600,000. The certificates issued thereunder mature in equal semi-annual instalments from August 1, 1946, to February 1, 1953, inclusive, are payable in United States currency, and bear interest at 1¾% per annum.

In June, in accordance with the terms of the Lease covering the 2½% Equipment Trust, Series G, 1944, the total amount outstanding was prepaid. A new Equipment Trust, designated as Series G, 1944 (Refunding), was created (dated as of June 1, 1946) in the principal amount of $19,500,000. The certificates issued thereunder mature in equal semi-annual instalments from December 1, 1946, to December 1, 1953, inclusive, are payable in United States currency, and bear interest at 1½% per annum.

The net amount of serial equipment obligations paid during the year was $9,564,000.

During the year, $540,000 4% Collateral Trust Bonds, maturing July 2, 1949, were purchased and cancelled.

The 5% First Mortgage Bonds of your subsidiary, The Algoma Eastern Railway Company, amounting to $2,226,500 maturing March 1, 1961, have been called for redemption on March 1, 1947, under the terms of the indenture. At December 31, your Company had placed this subsidiary in funds to meet the call, which funds have been deposited with the Trustee for the issue.

The foregoing transactions resulted in a reduction in funded debt amounting to $10,104,000, the discharge of a contingent liability of $2,226,500, and a reduction of $943,000 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

PENSIONS

Charges to working expenses for pensions amounted to $6,995,794. This includes your Company's proportion of the pension allowances paid during the year, levies in respect of employees covered by the United States Railroad Retirement Act, and a special contribution of $1,750,000 to the Pension Trust Fund to assist in meeting the anticipated peak period of pension costs.

During the year, 1,795 employees were retired on pension and 461 pensions were terminated by death and other causes. At the end of the year there were 8,042 on the pension payroll; distribution by ages was as follows:

Under 60 years of age	420	
From 60 to 64 years of age, inclusive	1,038	
From 65 to 70 years of age, inclusive	4,228	
Over 70 years of age	2,356	
		8,042

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

In July, 1946, the National War Labour Board, acting on applications by the organized employees of Canadian railways for wage increases, referred the issues back to the railways and their employees for negotiation. During the course of these negotiations your Company found it necessary to withdraw because the existing level of its earnings made it impossible to offer any increase in wage rates unless compensatory increases in revenues were assured. However, the Canadian National and the Ontario Northland Railways concluded agreements with

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Property Investment:			
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$ 855,594,043		
Improvements on Leased Property	105,533,177		
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,170,939		
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	49,950,819		
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	97,780,479		
		$ 1,243,029,457	
Other Investments:			
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 70,379,542		
Miscellaneous Investments	46,805,482		
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	6,013,140		
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,346,430		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	13,501,905		
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	14,041,912		
Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposit	5,614,623		
Maintenance Fund	25,200,000		
Insurance Fund	11,789,329		
Steamship Replacement Fund	39,275,550		
		233,967,913	
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Material and Supplies	$ 34,987,234		
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	12,800,272		
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	14,023,405		
Dominion of Canada Securities	31,861,000		
Cash	46,009,174		
		139,681,085	
Unadjusted Debits:			
Insurance Prepaid	$ 247,983		
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	4,556,321		
Other Unadjusted Debits	962,909		
		5,767,213	
		$ 1,622,445,668	

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:			
Ordinary Stock	$ 335,000,000		
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921		
		$	472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$ 326,124,729		
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	30,686,500		
			295,438,229
Funded Debt			83,565,000
Current Liabilities:			
Pay Rolls	$ 12,728,003		
Audited Vouchers	8,375,608		
Net Traffic Balances	3,387,007		
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	8,496,302		
Accrued Fixed Charges	1,031,995		
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,278,841		
Other Current Liabilities	12,420,053		
			48,717,809
Deferred Liabilities:			
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223		
Miscellaneous	2,791,824		
			4,239,047
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:			
Maintenance Reserves	$ 25,200,000		
Depreciation Reserves	302,224,698		
Investment Reserves	3,363,502		
Insurance Reserve	11,789,329		
Contingent Reserves	5,188,998		
Unadjusted Credits	6,024,992		
			353,791,519
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock			34,458,562
Land Surplus			60,851,609
Profit and Loss Balance			269,126,972
		$	1,622,445,668

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller.

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1946, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1946, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1946, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, March 7, 1947.

their employees granting them an increase of 10 cents per hour, or its equivalent, retroactive to June 1, 1946, and this agreement was approved by the National War Labour Board. Your Company's employees subsequently made an application to the Board for an order directing the same wage adjustments as had been provided for in the approved agreement.

In its presentation to the Board your Company recognized the long established practice of maintaining parity of wage rates for employees of the principal steam railways, but urged its inability to pay increased wages and the need for deferring any increases until effective steps could be taken with the approval of the competent authorities to provide the additional revenues required.

Notwithstanding these submissions your Company was directed to increase the wages of its employees by 10 cents per hour, or its equivalent, retroactive to June 1, 1946. The effect of this order was to add an annual charge of approximately $15,300,000 to working expenses on the basis of 1946 employment.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AIR LINES LIMITED

The general improvement in traffic which your Air Lines experienced in the latter half of 1945 continued in the current year with the result that operations showed a net profit, after depreciation, of $372,371. This compares with a loss of $308,066 in the previous year. The important factors in this improved showing were the continuance of greater mining activities throughout the country and the increased operations of the Survey Department. The improvement in the results of the subsidiary company—Quebec Airways Limited—also contributed to the favourable showing.

The aircraft operated by your Air Lines flew a total of 6,813,907 miles in revenue service during 1946, as compared with 5,373,403 miles in the previous year. Revenue passengers carried totalled 175,461 as against 125,110 in 1945, freight transported was 16,514,741 pounds compared with 9,419,556, and mail amounted to 1,722,733 pounds, as compared with 1,253,537 pounds. The 1946 operating ratio was 95.3%, as against 107.3% in 1945.

During the year, an arrangement was consummated whereby all engine overhaul work will eventually be performed by your Company at its railway shops in Winnipeg. Further economy has been effected through the centralization at Stevenson Field in Winnipeg of airframe overhaul work previously performed at four points—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Montreal and Lac à la Tortue.

The Air Transport Board is engaged in conducting an examination of existing air licences in Canada. Representations have been made to the Board to protect the interests of your Air Lines in those licences now operated and which it is considered should be retained. In addition, application has been made for licences to operate certain additional routes.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILROAD COMPANY

On March 13, 1946, a dividend of $2.50 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, amounting to $1,797,760. In declaring the dividend, consideration was given to the earnings for the sixteen month period from September 1, 1944 (date of reorganization), to December 31, 1945.

Gross earnings of the Soo Line in 1946 amounted to $27,970,148, a decrease of $575,382 from the previous year. Freight earnings were sustained to some extent by the authorization of an interim increase of approximately 6.5% in freight rates, effective July 1, 1946. Working expenses were $26,952,080, an increase of $1,210,784 attributable wholly to increased wage rates. Net earnings of $1,018,068 were $1,786,166 less than in 1945. Net income for the year, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $154,188 compared with $1,754,433 in the previous year.

The Wisconsin Central Railway continues to be operated by the Soo Line as agent for the Trustees of the Wisconsin Central. A plan of reorganization which contemplates a continuance of the present operating arrangements was issued by the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission under date of August 1, 1946. Exceptions to the plan have been filed with the Commission by the parties in interest, and it is expected that the Commission's plan will be issued in the near future.

THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The plan of reorganization referred to in the last Annual Report was filed by the South Shore Company with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Court, and a public hearing was held before one of the Commission's examiners commencing July 22, 1946. His report had not been issued at the end of the year.

The changes affecting earnings and working expenses referred to in connection with the Soo Line are also reflected in the results of the South Shore. Gross earnings were $67,152 higher than in 1945, but working expenses increased by $466,518. Net earnings for the year were only $10,775, a decrease of $399,366 from the previous year.

IMPROVEMENTS AND SERVICES

The service to patrons in branch line territory in certain areas of Western Canada has been improved by the inauguration of a system of coordinated rail and highway truck transportation.

The installation of automatic block signals for a further 242 miles of single track added to the safety, capacity and efficiency of operation of important sections of your Company's line. The principal installations were on the main line between Smiths Falls and Chalk River and between Calgary and Lake Louise.

New rolling stock placed in service during the year included 36 Pacific type steam locomotives and 14 Diesel switching locomotives; 623 steel box and 395 50-ton refrigerator cars. Two of the Pacific type delivered to your Company were the first Canadian locomotives to be equipped with all-welded boilers instead of the standard riveted construction.

Your Company has been represented in the Orient since 1886 and with the re-opening during the year of your offices at Hong Kong and Shanghai, a valued connection was re-established. Considerable repairs were necessary at the office buildings in both cities. Pending the resumption of Canadian Pacific Steamship service between the Pacific Coast of Canada and the Orient, the staffs in your two agencies are engaged in handling enquiries concerning passenger travel and freight traffic.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC

The need for continuous development of potential sources of traffic, both freight and passenger, has always been recognized by your Company. As Canada expanded industrially, the new areas developed for this purpose were serviced by appropriate trackage facilities, while no effort was spared to provide existing business with the best of service. Your Company's Steamship operations brought new traffic to the rails. The agricultural branch, always keeping abreast of the latest developments in the production of better crops, seeds and livestock, made substantial contributions to the growth of sound agricultural methods. Passenger traffic was encouraged through the building of hotels and the publicising of Canada's advantages as a vacation land. During wartime, however, these activities were necessarily curtailed.

With the end of the war active solicitation of traffic was again undertaken and efforts have been redoubled in your Company's programme of assisting in the development of industry and natural resources. The results in 1946 were noteworthy; 665 manufacturing, warehousing and distributing concerns established or expanded their activities on your lines. A total of 34.7 track miles of sidings was constructed for the use of 242 of these businesses. Production of raw materials was commenced by 35 new firms on your Company's lines while 39 industries previously established expanded their production materially.

On the north shore of Lake Superior, where only a short while ago there was wilderness, extensive plants have been built for the production of chemical pulps, and such new towns as Marathon and Terrace Bay have been founded. These communities and their plants are served exclusively by your Company.

A large-scale advertising programme, featuring full-colour advertisements in leading American periodicals as well as a wide coverage of Canadian newspapers and magazines, again directed attention to your Company's complete transportation services. As has been noted, the tourist season brought capacity business to both your rail lines and your hotels.

STEAMSHIP REPLACEMENT

During 1946 your Company's ocean fleet was augmented by the addition of five ships—Beaverdell, Beaverglen, Beaverlake, Beaverburn and Beaverford. The first three of these ships were specially designed and built for your Company, for freight service between Canada and the British Isles. Beaverburn and Beaverford were purchased from the Government of the United Kingdom in May for operation in the Pacific but have been placed temporarily in the Atlantic service. These two vessels were completed in 1944 and have the same general dimensions as the other Beavers, but different cargo handling arrangements.

The five Beavers combined carried 216,339 tons of cargo to the United Kingdom during the year and returned with 64,252 tons.

The Beavercove, fourth of the Atlantic Beavers, was launched July 16, 1946, and is expected to commence service in the early summer of 1947.

The Duchess of Richmond, to be renamed Empress of Canada, is undergoing overhaul and reconditioning after extensive service as a troop transport. She is expected to return to the Atlantic service in May, 1947, with added speed and improved accommodation for the comfort of passengers.

The Duchess of Bedford has been retained by the Admiralty in transport service longer than had been anticipated but her release is expected at an early date. She will undergo overhaul and reconditioning before returning to regular service.

On August 2, 1946, the Princess Kathleen returned to Victoria, B.C., for overhaul and reconditioning, after five years of war service as a troopship. It is expected she will resume regular operations in the British Columbia Coast Steamship Service in the early summer.

At the end of the year, preliminary work on the two passenger steamships being constructed for the British Columbia Coast Service was well in hand. They are to be delivered in 1948.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting were authorized by your Directors during the year in the amount of $1,514,798.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations of $30,489,352 for the year 1947. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	$ 924,702
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	214,838
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,118,763
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	134,422
Installation of automatic signals	792,206
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	196,567
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	148,617
New rolling stock	25,158,898
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	1,106,267
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	620,818

The appropriations for new rolling stock make provision for 13 Diesel switching locomotives, 3,345 freight train cars and 26 passenger train cars.

DIRECTORATE

Mr. Louis L. Lang was appointed a Director to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Selwyn G. Blaylock and Mr. George A. Walker, K.C., Vice-President of your Company was appointed a member of the Board to succeed Mr. Morris W. Wilson, C.M.G. Hon. F. Philippe Brais, C.B.E., K.C., was appointed a Director in place of the late Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C.

Mr. George A. Walker, K.C., and Hon Charles A. Dunning, P.C., were appointed members of the Executive Committee of the Board to succeed Mr. D. C. Coleman, C.M.G., resigned, and the late Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., respectively.

After the close of the year Mr. D'Alton C. Coleman, C.M.G., Chairman and President of your Company, expressed his desire to retire from active service on February 1, 1947. His request was acceded to with regret. Mr. Coleman resigned, as of the date named, as a member of the Executive Committee but your Directors are gratified that he continues as a member of the Board.

Your Directors record that for a period of more than forty-seven years Mr. Coleman, by his sound and practical knowledge of railway operation, and his executive ability, rendered outstanding service to your Company. After occupying successively higher positions in the Operating Department of the railway from those of junior grade to that of Vice-President of Western Lines, he was called to Headquarters in Montreal in 1934 as Vice-President of the Company and appointed a Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. In 1942 he was elected President and, in the following year, Chairman and President of your Company; in these capacities he was responsible for the chief directional control of your Company's vast and varied contribution to the war effort.

Mr. W. M. Neal, C.B.E., Vice-President of your Company and a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Board, was elected Chairman and President effective February 1, 1947.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. Edward G. Baker
Mr. Louis L. Lang
Mr. Howard P. Robinson
Mr. Robert C. Stanley

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The work of the Safety Bureau and Safety Agents has been intensively directed toward prevention of train accidents and personal injuries. Further improvements were made in the operation of the Employees' Suggestion Bureau, as a result of which a substantial increase in suggestions was obtained, with a corresponding gain in the ideas it was found possible to use.

Before concluding this Report your Directors again desire to record their sincere appreciation of the continued loyal co-operation of officers and employees in all branches of the service, which is so essential to your Company's welfare.

For the Directors,
W. M. NEAL
President

MONTREAL, March 10, 1947

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Smuggling Across the Border Is Fast Becoming Big Business

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

SMUGGLING is expected to jump into the ranks of big business along the British Columbia - United States border line. Twenty-three American customs patrol officers were taken off their beats during the last week of March, and the route south is now practically wide open for those who wish to slip something across without benefit of the treasury.

Budget-slashing Republicans, who forced drastic cuts in departmental personnel, are responsible for the enforced reduction of the border patrol. In all, 210 officers have been withdrawn from the Canadian ports of entry and the various roads leading to the south. An additional 580 men have been taken off other details in the U.S. customs department.

It has always been difficult to detect stuff taken across in small bulk, such as gold or drugs, much of which is carried by men who make only one or two trips a year and who are assumed to be innocent tourists, but the penalties when caught have been heavy.

Recently much of the smuggling has been agricultural products, taken across openly from border farm to border farm. The traffic in silver fox, mink, and other farm-raised furs has been rather heavy from British Columbia, but nothing to what it is likely to be now that the Republicans have given smugglers the green light. The higher prices in the States make the small risk well worth while.

The customs patrols on the Canadian side continue to operate as usual, but they can hardly be so efficient when deprived of the cooperation of their opposite numbers south of the line.

One of the most regrettable results of the U.S. Government's spasm of economy is that the innocent tourist is going to be delayed for hours on the busy summer days at the ports of entry. Blaine will continue to operate on a 24-hour basis, but will not get its season increase of inspectors. Fifteen men will have to check the thousands of cars that come from Seattle and way points on holidays, and the tedious delay is almost certain to discourage vacationists who would otherwise spend a few days and many dollars in the province.

This summer five ports of entry into B.C. will close early in the evening, and cars not cleared in time will have to wait until morning in a small place with scant tourist accommodation. Last February 31,000 persons crossed the border from Washington in automobiles.

Still on Horses

The four policemen on horseback are to stay in Stanley Park, Vancouver, even if it costs $1,100 a year to feed their mounts, and an undetermined amount for stabling and grooming. The horsemen patrol 30 miles of bridle trails in the park's 1,000 acres, and are considered a real tourist attraction. They are photographed thousands of times every summer, and are promised copies of scores of the snaps, very few of which ever come.

A proposal by Vancouver's new chief of police, Walter Mulligan, that he would replace the horsemen by motorcycle cops aroused a storm of protest. It was pointed out that motorcycles can't jump over logs while chasing miscreants in the bush, that they travel at too great a speed for use in narrow pathways frequented by amorous couples and children, and that motorcycles are forbidden in the park anyway.

The chief finally announced that he never intended modernizing the park patrol. It was all a misunderstanding.

Everybody is happy now.

Millionaires' Club

Eaglecrest, the palatial summer home of the late Senator A. D. McRae at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island, is to become a de luxe country club for those able to enjoy themselves without having to count the cost. The place has been purchased for $125,000 by E. L. Boultbee, a real estate man who will probably dispose of it at a substantial profit before long, for the price is but a fraction of what Senator McRae spent on it.

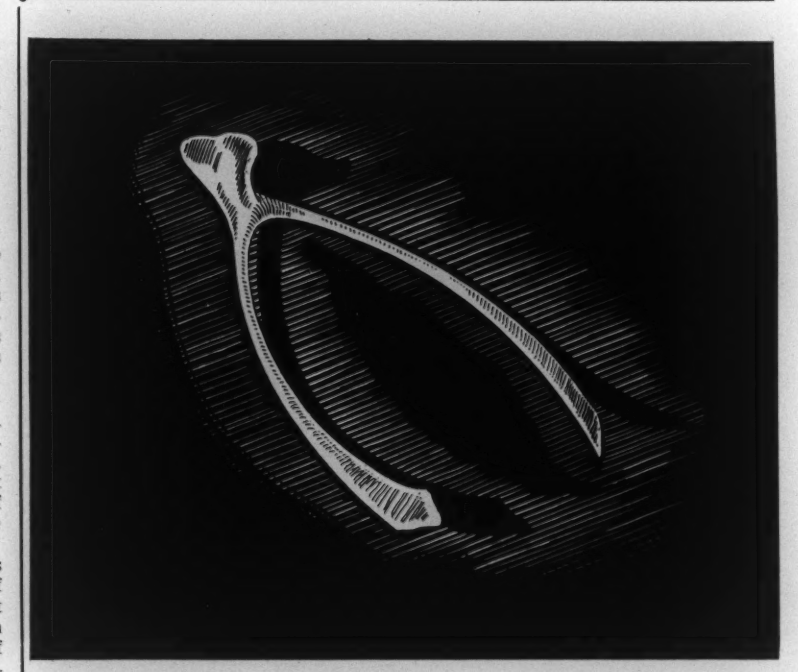
The farm part of the estate, and the prize cattle and horses, were not included in the deal, but it will supply the meats, milk, and vegetables for the millionaires' club.

Better Turkeys

Although the coast depends largely on Alberta for its turkey supplies, the breeders of this bird in the Fraser Valley are making rapid progress. Practically all hatcheries are sold out on orders for poults for this season, and some arrangements will have to be made for export markets. There are 500,000 pounds of turkeys in cold storage in Vancouver alone.

Jesse Throssell of Aldergrove, brought the first broad-breasted bronze turkeys to the Fraser Valley from England 20 years ago. Since then the strain has spread all over Canada and the United States, and recently a request for 100 hatching eggs was received from New South Wales, where new blood is desperately needed. The shipment is being filled by 10 members of the Fraser Valley Turkey Improvement Association each contributing 10 eggs. Shipped by air, these will cost the Australian importer 75 cents apiece.

One drawback to turkey raising is that these birds do not do well if chickens are kept on the same farm. Forty-five per cent of the poults brought into B.C. last year failed to reach maturity. The Federal government regrets that it has no funds available to establish an experimental farm for turkey study.



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MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

Minsky's Ghost Walks Again but Old Time Burlesque Was Better

By NAT BENSON

New York.

The old maestro of the drama, Arthur Hopkins, is back again on Broadway with a smash revival of the famous old play "Burlesque" which he co-authored two decades ago with George Manker Watters. Hopkins' successes have been legion, from the unforgettable Renaissance melodrama, "The Jest," in which he directed both the mighty Barrymores, John and Lionel, from two of O'Neill's greatest plays, one a Pulitzer Prize winner, "Anna Christie" and "The Hairy Ape," to "Holiday," "Rebound," "The Petrified Forest" (which first introduced a hard apple called Humphrey Bogart as "Killer" Duke Mantee), and last, "The Magnificent Yankee," featuring Louis Calhern as Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hopkins has directed a surprisingly good revival of "Burlesque," that nostalgic portrayal of life on the rough-and-ready, two-a-day pre-Minsky wheel. He has one extremely able and one extremely pretty player for the memorable roles of Skid Johnson, the pratfalling comic guy, and Bonnie, his adorable and loyal wife: Bert Lahr, widely celebrated on the musical comedy stage and on radio, and Jean Parker fresh from the floperoo of Jed Harris' "Loco" and 200 (count 'em) films. Lahr and Jean are currently gracing those mightily human roles of Skid and Bonnie which were made famous 20 years ago by Hal Skelly and a girl named Barbara Stanwyck, née Ruby Stevens and now Mrs. Robt. Taylor.

Lahr is a great comic, but let it be said now, not a great actor. He plays for laffs and boffos in the best *Variety* sense of those terms. He is superb in every scene where Skid is clowning, and yet he hits a line drive to the catcher every time he is meant and expected to extract some very real, very honest, uncorny pathos from Skid's bibulous goings-on.

Loud Pagliacci

Skid was meant to be a sort of hoofing "Bozo" Snyder, a sort of squat-taking rather than Sliding Billy Watson, who got his bigtime chance on B'Way, drank himself out of it, and bounced back to the stix of burlesque with his ever-loving wife. Hal Skelly, as we recall him in the role, was an actor first, and a comic second. He managed to extract tremendous pathos from the helpless, lovable, well-meaning, ill-doing booze-fighter called Skid Johnson. Bert Lahr with all his gusto, naturally comic face and relentlessly comic attitude misses the boat badly in the more tragic scenes. He plays Pagliacci just as Eddie Cantor would, not good but loud. In Act II, first half, Lahr is A1 where he is acting a bit like a musical comedy m.c. and dominating that scene. The other sections he plays fast and often pointlessly. Jean Parker is reasonably appealing all the time, yet seldom genuinely moving in the role as Barbara Stanwyck and Nancy Carroll were. But viewed from the rear in a dressing-gown, she is positively lyrical, and has a lovely personality.

An odd thing happens where Scene 1 of Act III is played as 20 minutes of burlesque of a show within a show. With harem-dancing, bump-grinding houris, a canary-voiced, coffee-colored phoney Singing Sheik, an undulating and dizzy ecdysiast named Irene Allaire who'd be la première stripteuse of any show, this difficult show-within is so colorfully noisy in a bush-league way, and so authentically racy in its nostalgic dramatic appeal, that we found the big final reconciliation scene between Bonnie and Skid that followed all too flat and undramatic. The good old quarter-hour of burlesque killed off the play's finale and made it seem almost wholly anti-climatic.

All in all, "Burlesque" is a good show, full of rowdy and risible zany-ism, with the hard-driven burlesque pros being pretty convincingly natural in their backstage habitat, but we shed a tear for the art of burlesque itself, as exhumed by A. Hopkins and B. Lahr. Surely the lusty, gusty, busty Elizabethan kind of rowde-dow entertainment, which we were once wont to view on so many rousing Friday afternoons in the long ago at Toronto's twin sin palaces called the "Star" and the "Gayety," had something vital in it. Surely the writer and all those roaring companions from U.C., S.P.S. and Meds (seldom Vic) couldn't have been dead wrong. Surely burlesque wasn't that sad a business! Mr. Hopkins, tain't burlesque as we often saw it and recall it. 'Stoo sad.

Plays, like people, often get awfully tired — and like people, when the arterio-sclerosis of 101 per cent exhaustion sets in, a play is no darn fun. Frankly, the night we viewed "The Voice of the Turtle" it seemed the tiredest play we ever saw. It isn't a bad play, it is a good one, even a dexterous play as Mlle. Lucy Van Gogh termed it, but it has been running so long on Broadway that it has literally been done to death and worn out.

Sympathetic Study

Long ago we saw the once-beloved, once-jaunty "Verse of the Toitle" when it was wholly fresh and new, and when it had the delightful Margaret Sullavan, the gallant Elliott Nugent and the noisily extroverted Audrey Christie. Then it seemed an infinitely sympathetic (if always scintillant) study of two lovable young people suffering from the saddest of ills, human loneliness. And they *were* lonely. They had both been "stood up" by ex-flames not worth the salt to extinguish them. Naturally enough, the young folks just gravitated toward one another. Propinquity led to promiscuity of the very kind that the dear little heroine had decided to eschew as bad medicine when she blurted out ruefully: "Oh, dear me, no—I've given up *all that*—now!"—But she hadn't—and she succumbed to the manly helplessness and loneliness of the young Army man whose girl friend had just scuppered him for the Navy.

If we may go way out on a critical limb, "The Voice of the Turtle" is inevitably "dated". In wartime when there were thousands upon thousands of lost lonely service men perambulating aimlessly up and down Broadway, there was a positively overwhelming potency of appeal in the characters of the hapless lonesome young couple who were first thrown together by accident, marooned by their ex-love interests, confined by the weather, and literally pushed into one another's arms with absolutely no intention of Doin' What Comes Nat'rally.

Van Druten, like the sensitive and able dramatist he is, perceived with unerring eye the moving drama implicit in two such lonesome attractive young people who were determined to abstain from one another — and finally couldn't — and didn't. Elliott Nugent and Margaret Sullavan were so romantically irresistible that the audience, male and female, fairly egged them with audible if sympathetic snortings.

But something has happened in this wonderful postwar world to all that good old wartime spirit of "Carpe diem" and its "Gather Ye Rosebuds" philosophy; it happened grimly in the undeniably sad and tired "Voice of the Turtle" we saw recently. The voice of the turtle, whose lyric shout was originally extolled by no less an amorist than King (Whataman!) Solomon, had sunk in the present performance to a hoarse croak, not unlike that of the raven which shrieked itself hoarse over poor King Duncan's arrival under Lady Macbeth's homicidal battlements. Dull pacing seemed to be somewhat to blame on the part of pretty Beatrice Pearson and the slightly incredible Vicki Cummings, but when one Alan Baxter entered the scene as Sergt. Bill Page — well, that settled it for your local dramautopsist. Mr. Baxter was unmistakably an actor acting so actorishly, that we just hoped he wouldn't get the gal—as Playwright Van Druten made it inevitable he would. Still "The Voice of the Turtle" does prove one thing, i.e., that dat ole davil Sex, like the inebriated friend who rings your door bell at 3 a.m., is no mere passing fancy—it has definitely come to stay; as least as long, we would say, as "Life with Father."

What is keeping the play still alive on Broadway we couldn't even guess. The house was about 20 per cent filled, and even those few at the obsequies were sitting on their hands. It was a sadder night than even Donald Wolfit's "Lear" or "Hamlet" turned out to be.

Wolfit's Marks

Mr. Wolfit, I think, overbilled himself in quoting a London critic who termed him "the greatest actor since Henry Irving." Perhaps that claim was accurate, because those who saw him claim the immortal Sir H. was a ranter and roarer of cataclysmic proportions. Mr. Wolfit took a fearful beating from almost all the critics and members of the Main Stem's dramatic mafia, with the exception of the feared George Jean Nathan who usually just moos 'em down. The redoubtable Geo. Jean took a fat slice of Big Boss Hearst's money for free by adroitly quoting at length a large chunk of wholly commendatory matter on Mr. Wolfit penned by noted London critic James Agate. Roughly, since Canadian critics and audiences took heartily to Wolfit, we would like to mark up his performances percentage-wise as the Manhattan crix seemed to underrate him: "Hamlet" 10 per cent, "Lear" 20 per cent, "As You Like It" 50 per cent, "Volpone" and the "Merchant" about 80 per cent each. Wolfit should be comforted by the fact that the American Repertory Theatre including Eva Le Gallienne, Ernest Truex, Philip Bourneuf, Margaret Webster and Victor Jory took relatively the same kind of relentless pounding for doing quite passable productions of "Henry VIII" and "What Every Woman Knows," and excellent ones of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman."

Of Mr. Wolfit's Repertory, the N.Y. *Herald Tribune's* sombre but wholly honest critic Howard Barnes wrote;

"Much as one may applaud the company's selection of notable classics for revival at the Century Theatre, they do not constitute a cluster of rewarding entertainments. There are two or three fine players in the troupe, to redeem fragments of each work which has been presented. There have been adequate scenic effects for most of the productions, considering that the touring company is necessarily traveling light. What has been wanting in the five Wolfit revivals is the imagination of design and artistry of execution without which Elizabethan drama might better remain in the library.

"It may seem somewhat ungracious to greet the current British productions with a marked lack of enthusiasm, but that is what they deserve. The only chance of making repertory popular in this theatrical capitol of the world is to have it stand up in competition with other stage offerings of a season . . . As a matter of fact, Wolfit was ill-advised to bring his mummers to Broadway. At best, his is a moderately competent stock company, capable of bemusing provincial audiences, but quite out of its league in Manhattan."

Nathan summed it up well by calling Wolfit "Kid Atlas, Jr." for trying to carry an incompetent company on his shoulders, just as a discerning Toronto playgoer remarked that Wolfit's beautiful Rosalind Iden had much less of "what it takes" than Toronto's own Charmion King showed in the recent Hart House Theatre production of "Saint Joan." Will the Messrs. Shubert who are reportedly looking for better players for Mr. Wolfit's team, please take note.

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SHOWS - WHAT IT PROTECTS - AT LOW COST

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Outer Air of Earth Holds Answer to Many Everyday Happenings

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THE upper atmosphere, far beyond the reach of instruments by direct contact, is the realm which now holds the greatest interest for scientists. This is the region in which the earth makes contact with the forces in the external universe, particularly those emanating from the sun. It is being discovered that this outer buffer of our planet holds the answer to a number of mysteries concerning everyday events affecting the human race.

It has been the general opinion of physicists that such a very small fraction of the mass of the atmosphere exists above the 20-mile level that it exerts but a very minor influence on surface conditions on the earth. The investigations of a quarter-century ago of the ionosphere—the electrical layers above the 20-mile level, which act as mirrors for reflecting radio waves back to the surface of the earth, making world-wide radio communication possible—gave an early indication of the importance of the upper, almost vacuous, atmosphere. The study of cosmic rays, which can be definitely traced only as far as the upper atmosphere, gave another indication.

The earth's magnetism is now being linked to upper air conditions and some very definite suspicions are developing that some long and short swing changes in weather can be traced to this supposedly thin, dead, outer air.

Most recent developments show that the earth pulsates in step with sun spots. The response takes place in the ionosphere, the several electrical layers at altitudes of 25 to 200 miles. This discovery is reported by Dr. Harlan True Stetson, director of the department of cosmo-terrestrial research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

That changes take place in the electrical charges in the atmosphere caused by sun spots has been known for some time, but just what happened has not been known. Ten years of constant observations made at Dr. Stetson's laboratory at Needham, Mass., have revealed systematic correspondences between sun-spot activity, the occurrence of aurorae, disturbances in the E and F layers of the ionosphere and magnetic storms on the earth.

If the occurrence of aurorae is taken as the fixed point, the flare of solar activity takes place four days before. Disturbances in the F, or upper, ionosphere layer take place from one to four days before the aurora and magnetic storms keep step with the F layer.

The E, or middle, layer, which affects broadcast-band radio waves, shows least disturbance four days before the aurora, but this disturbance builds up to a maximum two days after the aurora and continues to diminish for a week afterward. The F layer and magnetic conditions return quickly to normal.

Daily Measurements

Daily measurements at the Needham laboratory revealed to Dr. Stetson that at the time of a sun-spot maximum in 1937 there was a density of 160,000 free electrons a cubic centimeter in the E layer and by sun-spot minimum in 1944 the number had dropped to 111,000.

During the 10-year period, the curve of electron density rose or fell in almost a perfect parallel with the increase or decrease of sun spots. The F2, or upper ionosphere layer, affecting the shorter radio waves, showed the same rise and fall in its electrons in step with the sun spots.

On the basis of his charts of the electrical state of the upper atmosphere, Dr. Stetson has been able to predict the time when the present sun-spot cycle will reach its maximum. The forecast is for 1948.2, or approximately March 15, 1948.

One of the mysteries which neither Dr. Stetson nor other scientists have been able to solve is how the atmosphere on the dark side of the earth, the night side on which the sun is not shining, is able to maintain the electrical state of the ionosphere. All of them are produced by the sun's radiation. During the day the upper, or F, layer exists in two parts, the F2 at a height of about 125 miles and the F1 about 100 miles. At sunset the F1 disappears to reappear again at sunrise, but the F2 continues in darkness as do the lower E and D layers. Meteors have been suggested.

Drs. H. C. Willett and B. Haurwitz, of M.I.T., suggested at a recent meeting of the American Astronomical Society that the heat energy absorbed by the upper atmosphere is responsible for changes in the weather pattern.

The present sun-spot cycle holds the record for having produced the largest spot ever seen on the sun's face and an otherwise exceptional record of activity. The preceding cycle, with a maximum in 1937, also had a high activity record.

More Sun Spots

This situation is in strong contrast with that which prevailed 300 years ago. The sun was then spotless. From 1648 to 1671 just one small spot was reported on the sun. In the 75 years following 1648, spots were extremely rare. During this period in which seven cycles could have developed, only 20 spots were seen on the sun, fewer than are reported in a single day of sun-spot maximum today.

From this change it would appear that there exists a grand cycle of sun-spot cycles which may have a period somewhere between 600 and 1,000 years. There is no indication whether the sun is in a maximum state of activity or can go to still higher levels.

It is not known definitely just what a sun spot is. The formerly orthodox idea that it is a spot where some unusual cooling operation has been at work is giving way to the theory that a sun spot is unusually hot, so hot that its temperature is far above the visible range.

If such is the case, it is important for us to know definitely if the sun is on the upgrade in building large numbers of hot spots on her surface since it is this kind of energy that is responsible for building up the electrical layers in our atmosphere and the energy structures associated with them.

Now that we have reached the era in which we are sending rockets up to the 100-mile level it becomes increasingly necessary to know conditions at even greater heights because it is hoped to send guided missiles still higher.

Strange conditions have been encountered at the relatively low altitudes already reached by rockets. It is hotter at 100 miles than was anticipated. The rocket bodies return to the ground showing evidence of having encountered temperatures high enough to have caused changes in steel shells and fins.

Trays of grain seeds sent aloft to be placed under the influence of cosmic rays at the 100-mile altitude came down toasted brown. They were protected from the heat of the fuel chamber. Heat from some other source reached them and it was not the ordinary heat of the sun's rays, for they were protected by the steel shell of the rocket.

There are some mysteries in the upper atmosphere that are going to require courageous thinking.

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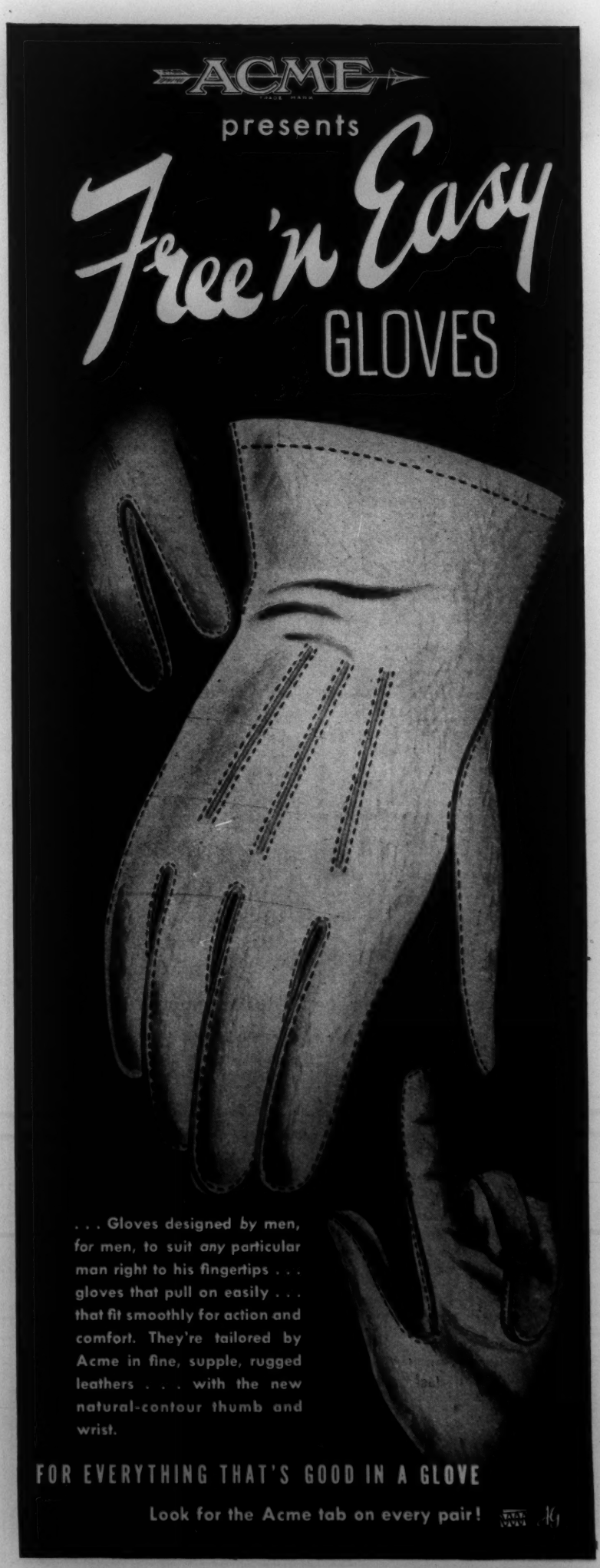
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

An English Diplomat Offers Advice as America Takes Over the World

OF TRUE EXPERIENCE—by Sir Gerald Campbell—*Dodd, Mead—$3.75.*

ONE night in the thirties Sir Gerald Campbell, then stationed in New York, slept in the Ottawa residence of the British High Commissioner, the former home of Sir John A. Macdonald. Musingly he thought what a great commotion must have occurred in the grave of the great Canadian statesman over the fact that a Campbell was desecrating his mansion. But only a few years later Sir Gerald himself was to be the official occupant of the residence and to become one of the best-known Englishmen ever to serve His Majesty in this Dominion. Canada was already known to Sir Gerald through a series of visits and he had become almost a North American through the occupation of various consular posts in the United States from 1920 onwards. The friendly, familiar voice, on the speaking platform and on the radio, had become something of an institution.

Sir Gerald Campbell's tour of duty in Ottawa extended only from 1938 to 1941 and yet it seems as though his term was longer than that, since at its conclusion he was translated across the border again, to serve as British Minister under Lord Halifax until 1945. However, he was here in those days of 1939 when the Government of Canada, with due deliberation and regard for constitutional procedure, declared war on Hitler's Germany. Of this constitutional procedure, within the British Commonwealth, Sir Gerald denies that he "learnt it the hard way" but honestly admits "that more than once I put things to Cabinet Ministers and Government officials in such a manner as to make them flush with annoyance." But learn he did, "and so it came to pass that on that fateful Sunday, September 3, 1939, I did *not* pay an official visit to the Prime Minister to inform him that we were at war with Germany and to presume that Canada was too." On September 10, it will be recalled, the declaration of the existence of a state of war by the Canadian Parliament "received the assent in London of the King of Canada."

Spirit of 1939

Acutely sensitive to public opinion both in North America and England, —an opinion which he did very much to mould in his friendly yet argumentative fashion — Sir Gerald's brief Canadian portion of his reminiscences accurately depicts the prevailing temperature of sentiment. He recalls the American reporters, sent to Canada to cover the Royal tour of 1939 with the definite instructions to "write it down" and how very greatly their mission failed. He remembers as well the impatience of the late Lord Tweedsmuir, that capable soldier of the previous German war, at what he felt his inability to do more to help.

"I want to explain to our friends to the south the deeper issues of this war and the threat which I see to their existence as well as ours," said Tweedsmuir. "I cannot confine my efforts solely to making speeches to troops."

"They are very good speeches", replied Campbell, "and they look like very good troops."

Now in retirement after one of the most active careers of the British Foreign Service, Sir Gerald has devoted his first months of leisure to putting down the story of his extremely busy, and mostly very happy, life. English born, he is a product of Repton and Cambridge, neither of which unduly influence him since he recalls with glee the existence of an early Foreign Office memorandum which laid down that "A Consul need not be a gentleman." Indeed the author narrowly escaped a clerical career, but in 1906 chose that Consular Service which was to take him over so much of the world —South America, Africa and Europe —before his 1920 American appointment. On this continent he was to serve out the balance of his career, devoting himself with patient perseverance to what he still considers one of the most important missions in the world today. That is, of course, the furtherance of understanding, and therefore community of effort, between the United States of America and the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It may be that Sir Gerald goes over much old ground, old maybe for Canadians, but never before so important as the U.S. somewhat reluctantly abandons isolationism for its new imperialism. If the New World is to step into the shoes of the Empire which kept the peace for so long in so many distant lands; if it is to perform that task with tolerance and understanding, the missionary work (for that is, after all, what it was) of Sir Gerald Campbell will be richly rewarded. His chapter "U.S. and US" is a plain-spoken yet philosophical summary of what he was able to learn in an experience exceeded by few men.

Sir Gerald has divided his memoirs into two sections, the first "Travelogue" covering his actual experiences, and the second "Monologue", his reflections thereon. The entire book is written with such easy charm that the whole is more like an informal, warm-hearted chat than any heavy discourse. But throughout, and up to this very day, he has kept his eye on the ball—and all that has gone before is but a leading up to the assumption by the Americans of world-leadership.

"The change from Pax Britannica, under which the foundations of modern civilization were laid, to Pax Americana, is bound to be earth-shaking as a well-nigh self-sufficient land Power takes over from a sea Power which was impelled to develop international trade in order to live; as a land Power, devoted to speed, takes over from an island race trained in leisurely fashion before the mast; as a live wire is made livelier through the application of atomic energy."

FOR THE RECORD

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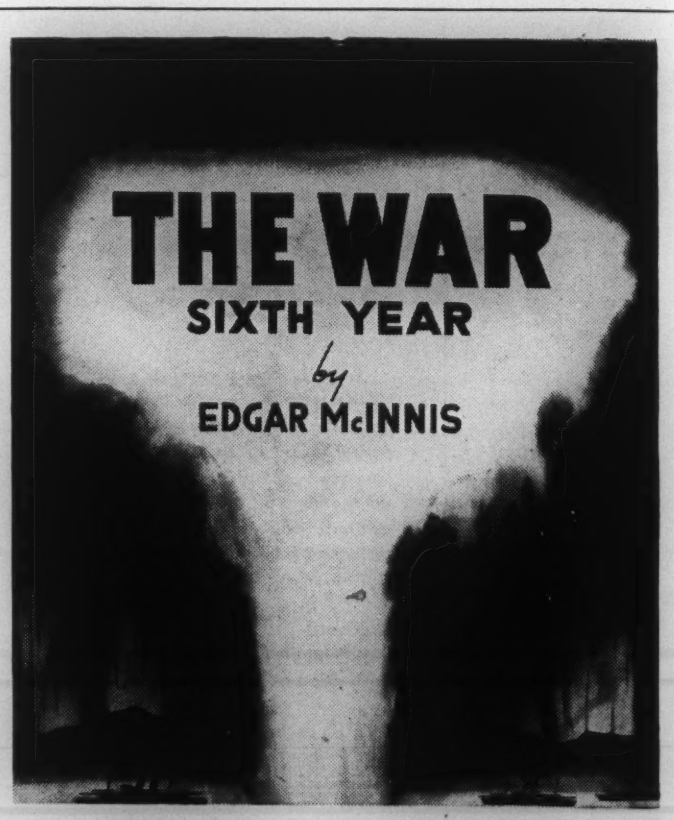

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THE BOOKSHELF

Canada's Film Board Suggested as Example to Other Countries

By GRAHAM McINNES

THE FACTUAL FILM—The Arts Inquiry—*Oxford—$3.75.*

THIS survey, the second in a series sponsored by the Dartington Hall Trustees on the present state of the arts in Britain, has unusual interest for Canadians. At a time when both the Dominion Government and commercial film producers are firmly launched on extended programs of production and distribution, and when enlightened private enterprise is becoming aware of its public service obligations, this survey outlines the whole history of the film of fact in Britain, the country which pioneered its development.

The authors examine the spread of the documentary idea from its birth under the Empire Marketing Board in 1928 with Sir Stephen Tallents and John Grierson, through the development of the GPO Film Unit and Film Centre to the Ministry of Information. They trace the adoption of the documentary film as a prestige vehicle by large British corporations like Shell-Mex, Anglo-Iranian, the Gas Association and Imperial Airways. They examine its relations with the British feature film industry, and note the impact of documentary — "the creative interpretation of the actual"—on the course of public information during the war.

The survey is sharp and incisive. It throws a merciless light on the ill-starred boom in British feature production following the success of Korda's *Henry VIII;* it critically examines the tendencies to monopoly of the J. Arthur Rank Organization; it does not scruple to show up the weaknesses of the British Film Institute. The authors examine the factual film in relation to education, newsreels, records and the public, and point out its uses in assisting international understanding through an appeal to common interests and problems.

The key part played by John Grierson in the growth of the documentary idea emerges strongly from all sections of the report. There is scarcely a single figure prominent in British documentary today who did not at one time serve an apprenticeship with Grierson's successive film groups; while his policy of public service sponsorship, first enunciated at EMB, has become standard practice wherever films of fact are produced. Though the formative period of British documentary is more widely treated in Forsyth Hardy's excellent *Grierson on Documentary,* (Collins), the Dartington Hall summary has additional value in that it relates his work and the spread of his ideas to the whole history of the development of public information over the past twenty years.

For Canadians it is of special interest to note that, in recommending the establishment of a National Film Office, the authors suggest that "the Government should study the constitution and experience of the National Film Board of Canada".

More Flicka

By W. S. MILNE

GREEN GRASS OF WYOMING — by Mary O'Hara—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

ADMIRERS of "My Friend Flicka" and "Thunderhead" will take special delight in "Green Grass of Wyoming," a third in the series. Those who, like myself, come to it before reading the other two, need not feel that they should have read the two others first, because "Green Grass" is entirely complete in itself. It continues the story of the adventures of the white stallion, Thunderhead, after he has escaped from the valley where he was trapped at the end of the second volume, and is going about the country stealing mares.

The human beings are much less important than the horses, but Miss O'Hara has contrived a number of pleasant characters. The boy Ken is now a young man, and there is a very charming love story thrown in, complicated by the young lady's tyrannous grandmother, an excellent piece of characterization. The story unfolds in unpretentious style, at times a little naive, and not always written in impeccable English, but it does unfold, and holds the reader's interest in a way that many more pretentious novelists might envy.

Tired New York

By EDWARD EARL

THE IDOLS OF THE CAVE—by Frederic Prokosch—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.00.

RATHER than tell a nice, straightforward story about four young men and women and their activities in and out of the bedroom, the author has tossed in as an extra attraction, a fragment of New York's society in the years 1941-1945.

The major theme is familiar: Jonathan Ely returns to New York from Europe in 1941, is lured into bed by Lydia, a gorgeous wanton with a slight touch of schizophrenia. Actually, he is romantically in love with Delia who is married to his cousin. Delia does not love either her husband or Jonathan; she loves a charming young Frenchman, Pierre Something-or-other. Pierre—well, Pierre isn't quite sure whom he loves, but he does love—that much is undeniable.

The subordinate theme reflects a devitalized society: the decadent members of the ballet, the cultured albeit insecure emigrés and the *haut monde* of New York whirl dizzily in a round of garden parties, *salons* and intrigue, conversation springing lightly from Degas to Bakst and Diaghileff and on to Tchaikowsky, Fauré, and Verlaine. As the author suggested, "the delicate apparatus of European culture was unfolded, in brittle segments, like an ivory fan." But what a gabby, moribund lot they are: "'Degas,' said Lady Temperly wearily: 'he's a butcher, my dear. Nothing but slabs of pork and veal, dressed up in dirty chiffon. I could never understand his vogue.'"

Despite the many mood passages of almost magical beauty and sensitivity, the whole thing is rather a nightmare.

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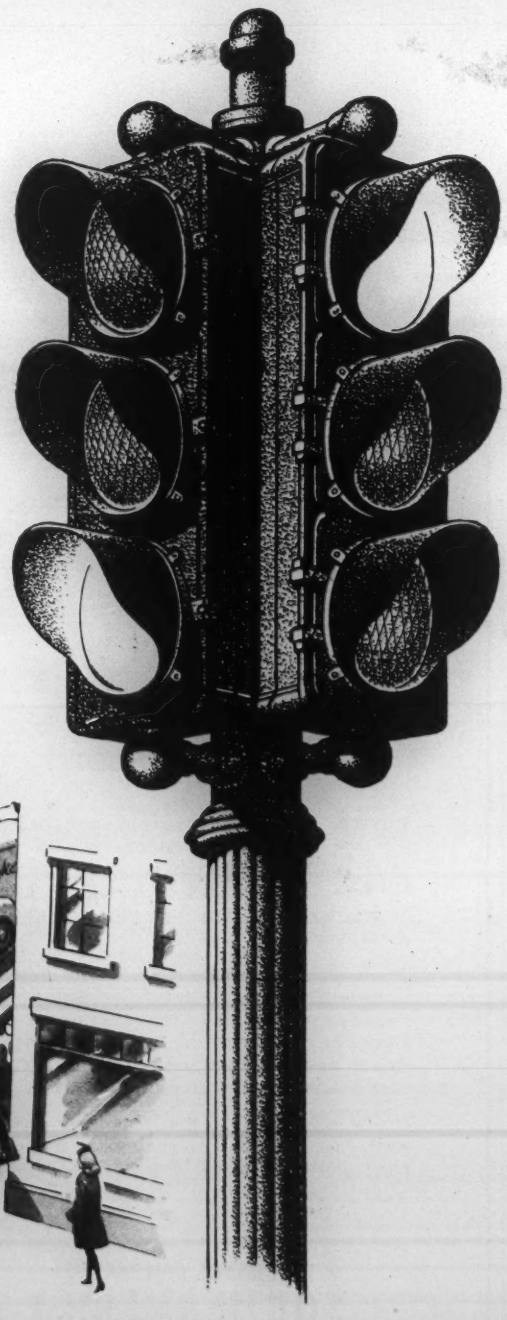

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Conductor on Return to Australia Presents All-Canadian Program

By JOHN L. WATSON

THAT vastly underrated creature, the Canadian Composer, got an encouraging pat on the back not long ago from Professor Bernard Heinze, the celebrated Australian conductor who toured Canada in February under the auspices of the C.B.C. During his stay in Canada, Professor Heinze evinced a lively interest in the work of Canadian composers and promised to conduct an all-Canadian concert in either Melbourne or Sydney as soon as arrangements could be made to ship the orchestral scores abroad.

With him, for performance in Australia, went the scores of the first Canadian opera to be written—"Deirdre of the Sorrows," by Healey Willan, with libretto by John Coulter. A number of Dr. Willan's smaller works have also gone, as well as orchestral works by Sir Ernest MacMillan and Claude Champagne. Among the other compositions selected were Dr. Arnold Walter's "Symphony in G Minor," Alexander Brott's tone poem, "War and Peace," two orchestral pieces by the young Czech-Canadian pianist, Oskar Morawetz, and a dozen works by a group of young composers who are experimenting with new techniques of composition.

Rare volumes of Smetana's "The Bartered Bride", recently arrived from Czechoslovakia, are here being examined by Toronto Conservatory of Music officials. On April 28 and 29 the Conservatory's Opera School will perform it in Eaton Aud. L. to r.: Dr. Arnold Walter, Director of Senior School; Felix Brentano, opera stage director; Ettore Mazzoleni, Principal; Nicholas Goldschmidt, conductor of opera soloists, chorus and orchestra.

To a small audience of well-known composers and musicians, assembled for the purpose in the C.B.C.'s Toronto studios, Professor Heinze expounded at some length and with considerable conviction his views on contemporary music in general and Canadian music in particular.

"You Canadians," he said, "are writing interesting music. What's more, it's advanced, highly advanced, and I intend to present an all-Canadian concert in Australia because I believe your music is capable of standing by itself on any concert program.

"Contemporary music that is good should have a chance to be heard, and it should be given a *fair* chance. That is to say, modern works are better performed on a program of contemporary music because then they are unassailed by comparisons with music that is more familiar. How can the worth of a new work be judged fairly against the worth of familiar music, when nobody has ever heard this new music performed before?

"Is it not absurd that anyone should be asked to judge a new work on just one performance? I should certainly hate to do so. The public should be in a position to know that it can withhold its decision after the first hearing or revise it after a later one—as the public *could* do if the general practice were to present a new work on several successive occasions instead of just once, as is often the case.

Hear It Again

"It is interesting, in connection with this idea, to remember Hans von Bulow's first performance in Leipzig of the Brahms' C Minor Symphony—duration 49 minutes. At the conclusion of the performance, Bulow turned to the audience and exclaimed, 'It is obvious to me that you have not understood this work. We shall now perform it again.'

"When I perform this program of Canadian music in Australia it will tell the Australians a lot about you. Australian composers will be very much interested and so will the people who listen to music, of whom there are a good many in Australia. I don't think it matters, really, whether composers from different countries actually meet or have any personal contact whatsoever. The real composer, after all, is to be found in his music. The Australian composer will meet the Canadian composer right there—in his music—and vice versa; and once their music has been exchanged they can go on in this fashion, talking to each other in music indefinitely. This sort of thing applies everywhere, of course, between any one country and any other, and among them all."

•

The Junior League of Toronto has inaugurated a children's program which has the appearance of being both useful and interesting and might well be emulated in other Canadian cities. The program is entitled "Sounds Fun" and is planned, written and narrated by a Radio Committee of 23 energetic Junior Leaguers. The show is aimed at the "6 to 12 crowd." (CJBC, Friday at 5:15 p.m.)

As a result of a recommendation by the 1946 Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting, a form is being sent out by the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. to the owners of private radio stations—a form which will undoubtedly exasperate the private station owners more than somewhat!

This form will require the "licencees" (Oh, galling word!) to submit undertakings that they will "faithfully perform their duties as trustees of radio frequencies." They will be asked to indicate the amount of broadcasting time, and the proportion of station revenues, which they are prepared to allot to local community events, the use of local talent, discussions of public affairs, religious, educational, agricultural and other types of local "live" broadcasts. Renewals of private commercial licences will be subject to the Corporation's approval of such "undertakings."

This is a bitter pill for independent broadcasters to swallow, many of whom have been in business a good deal longer than the C.B.C. and all of whom are firmly convinced that they know their business a good deal better! However, all personal considerations aside, it is sound and sensible legislation and, with the cooperation of local radio people—most of whom, incidentally, are at present doing an excellent job—it may very well lead to a higher standard of broadcasting throughout Canada.

I must apologize to my West-Coast readers for my lamentable (but entirely unavoidable) tardiness in mentioning the C.B.C. "Bach Festival." This rare and wonderful treat, reserved exclusively for the fortunate inhabitants of Western Canada, originates from the C.B.C.'s Vancouver studios and is broadcast each Sunday at 9:00 p.m. Pacific Time from April 6 to May 4, inclusive. Highlights of the series include double violin and double piano Concertos, Suites, Sonatas, vocal solos and choral works by the greatest of all music makers. Conductors and soloists include John Avison, Albert Steinberg, Hugh Bancroft and Burton Kurth; Norma Abernethy, Doreen Hayes, Sydney Kelland and Cardo Smalley.

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Music Fete to Promote International Peace

By ELIZABETH NORRIE

A group of Montreal music teachers believe that world peace can be brought about by music. So an international music festival has been planned for the last part of April and is to be held in the Montreal Forum. Singers, bands and choirs are coming from all over Canada, the United States and the British Isles.

It is hoped the April Festivals will be a beginning; the teachers anticipate a world music festival every five years. They also hope to establish a Canadian federation of music educators to promote the Dominion's part in future music festivals.

CAN world peace be brought about through music?

In Montreal there is a group of music teachers who believe it can. Other means of international communication have not proved effective in promotion of understanding and goodwill, they say, and, fearing that postwar communication "will once again be the prerogative of the politician and the big business representative," this group of enthusiasts wants to try "communication between the common peoples of the world."

For their international language they have chosen music, which "has a beautiful vocabulary of peaceful words and very few harsh expressions." To substantiate the claim of music as a peace envoy, these teachers stress that "The moment disagreement breaks out music vanishes as the mist when the sun shines through—discord cannot exist long in beautiful music."

Being teachers, they recognize the potential value of young minds. Start with youth, they counsel, and, with an annual world festival of school music their ultimate goal, the Montreal group, collaborating with United States music teachers' organizations, has lined up an international festival of school music for April 24, 25 and 26. The festival will be held in Montreal, official sponsors will be the Provincial Association of School Music Teachers of Quebec.

Heading the organization, strictly non-competitive and non-profit-making, is Dr. Irvin Cooper, the rotund, English-born supervisor of music for Montreal Protestant schools.

Montreal school boards have pledged support to the project as have the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario. The Governor General of the Dominion accepted the honorary presidency of the festival and Prime Minister Mackenzie King intimated in writing willingness to place at the disposal of the committee facilities of the Department of External Affairs for establishing contacts in other countries.

U.S., Britain Represented

In all, some 12,000 school children are expected to take part in the three-day orgy of peaceful music-making. These youngsters will come from four provinces of the Dominion, from a dozen American states (including one company of instrumentalists from as far west as Camas, Washington), and from Great Britain. (The British Government itself will help defray expenses of the school choir crossing the Atlantic for the event.)

The festival is operating on a budget of $12,000, with an additional $1,000 made available by Montreal's Mayor Houde for banquets and entertainment connected with the affair. The Montreal Protestant school board has advanced $2,000; the Quebec Provincial Government has voted $3,000 to the cause, and the Ontario Provincial Government $5,000 to pay expenses of Ontario entries from Ottawa, Kingston, North York and Barrie. In Halifax civic authorities agreed to hand over $500 to finance Haligonian entrants.

The fact that Montreal lacks a suitable auditorium for the festival has not dampened the ardor of the organization committee. The concerts will be held in the Montreal Forum, in which capacity thousands have cheered on the Montreal Canadiens, have applauded rodeos, laughed over circuses, bellowed at wrestlers and prize-fighters, and alternately booed and encouraged long-winded speakers at election rallies. Concerts will be open to the public—at a fee.

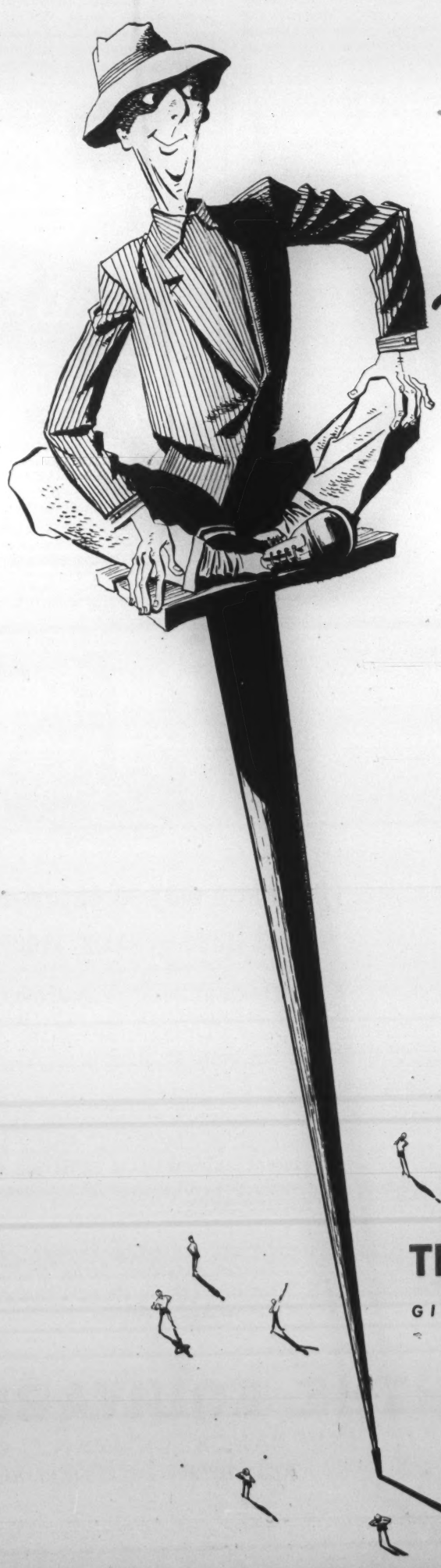
Each participating group will give an individual performance of 15 minutes, and will be absorbed into massed international school units for the final concert on "international night" (April 26). The international school chorus will number 4,000 singers; the international school band of selected performers 300; the international school orchestra 250.

On the afternoon of April 26, Montreal is scheduled to witness a parade to the Forum for a massed band performance. Montrealers love parades but they may be hanging their heads in shame when they witness this one, for there is a distinct possibility that the Montreal band will be the only one without uniforms—no one seems willing to turn over money to dress up pretty the Montreal pupils.

The evenings of April 24 and 25 will be devoted to individual groups of performances with Montreal schools providing a French-English sustaining chorus of 3,000 voices. Combined choruses, in unison, will render the Star Spangled Banner, God Save the King, and O Canada (in French).

But the April festival will be only one expression of what this group of practical idealists believe in. More important than the festival itself, these music teachers consider the working and rehearsing together of the thousands of school children involved. They want world school music festivals at a starting rate of one every five years, seeing them as "mass demonstrations of international unity through the common purpose of making music together." They propose to form a committee at the time of the Montreal gathering to bring this about, while, at the same time, the sponsoring body will endeavor to establish a Canadian federation of music educators to promote the Dominion's part in future music feasts.

World peace through music? This group says "Let's try." In their enthusiasm they declare that musical interchange of idealisms, aims and general good fellowship will effect more than diplomatic corps could achieve "in centuries of formal discussion." The Montreal festival, April 24, 25 and 26, will be the first practical testing of their belief.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

If a City's Symphony Flourishes, Entire Musical Life Is Robust

By JOHN H. YOCOM

MUCH light and warmth in a major community's musical life can come from its local symphony orchestra. If that orchestra is well tended and made an essential part of the cultural life of the citizens, other musical factors, such as the wider and deeper appreciation of many types of concerts and an intelligent attention to training, seem to catch some of the heat and glow. Many communities in Canada now with successful orchestral concert series of various lengths, e.g., Montreal's Les Concerts Symphoniques with a winter and summer series of programs, L'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec with six, London Civic Symphony with four, Vancouver Symphony with 12, are experiencing this quickening. But we believe that to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, which last week and this was giving its last three concerts in a record season, go the honors for touching off real wild fires in orchestral enthusiasm.

Next season in addition to 26 Pop concerts, students' and children's programs, out-of-town and miscellaneous appearances, the T.S.O. will offer for the first time in its history two performances of each subscription concert. The twelve pairs of concerts, held at two-week intervals always on Tuesday and Wednesday, begin on Oct. 28 and 29. Successfully used by many major U.S. orchestras, this plan will be welcomed by many who in past years had little choice for seats after the regular subscribers had chosen theirs. Last year, for instance, only 14 saleable seats remained in the first balcony and Massey Hall seats 2,782! Guest-artists booked for the new series include pianists Myra Hess, violinist Isaac Stern, tenor Jan Peerce, pianists Witold Malcuzynski, Rudolf Serkin and Robert Casadesus, violinist Nathan Milstein and pianist William Kapell.

That a community orchestra can also call forth civic pride and hometown booster spirit was demonstrated this week when representatives of the Association of Women's Committees for Symphony Orchestras, from U.S., Canadian and Mexican cities met in Toronto for their sixth biennial conference on how to make their orchestras even better.

Elusive Concerto

Finally, last week the T.S.O. got around to playing young Soviet composer Khatchaturyan's Concerto for Violin and Orchestra with concert-master Elie Spivak as soloist. Ordered for the '44-'45 season, the orchestral parts were lost in transit from Russia. Last year they were sent to Toledo instead of Toronto. (Spivak earlier gave the first North American continent performance of the concerto when he appeared with the Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler.)

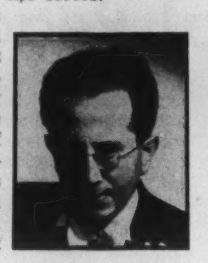
No musical stunt, the concerto, like much of K.'s music, has been influenced by Armenian themes both in melodic content and the mood and color in harmony and instrumentation. The fiery first movement, Allegro con fermezza, has some florid figures swirling around the leading themes, some noisy banalities in both the solo and orchestral parts, and a long, much too long, warm and mellow solo passage. But over the weaknesses glows an aura of Oriental imaginativeness to make things right. Although melodically and rhythmically as flashy as a neon-billboard, the design is basically simple. Finest material comes in the second movement, the Andante, in which there are alternating moods of headlong impetuosity, melodramatic recitative and a sensuous, heady melody in three-four time that could be right out of Scheherazade. The close, Allegro vivace, is brittle and coruscating.

The great demands made on the soloist were superbly fulfilled by Mr. Spivak. He noted with feeling and fluency the lights and shades that ranged rhapsodically through the work, interpreted the warm-blooded music both in the whirling tempi and technical sparkle of the first and last movements and the slow, hypnotic tunes of the middle. Clarity and rhythm marked the orchestra's share as delivered under Sir Ernest's resourceful and meticulously communicative conducting. However, in a few spirited passages the orchestra over-played the soloist in volume with a flood-light-turned-on-a-technicolor-movie effect.

Au Revoir, Pops

The final Pop was a natural for Pop attendees — Schubert's "Unfinished," Sir Ernest's medley of Scottish melodies, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," Grainger's "Molly on the Shore." But happy as the choice was, the main present was the guest-artist — pretty, Alberta-born mezzo-soprano, Mona Paulee of the Met, accompanied by husband Dean Holt. With the orchestra she sang Tschaikowsky's "Adieu, Forets," Bizet's "Ouvre Ton Coeur," and the heart-tugging "My Hero," in which her voice came through the orchestra in the last climax with remarkable power. Numbers with the piano caught just about every possible taste—"Ave Maria," "Habanera," a Gershwin hit, a spiritual, etc. Miss Paulee sings with imagination, versatility, a good sense of style and a dramatic flair, but what makes those all sound so good is the voice itself, one of the best vocal things we have heard at a Pop this year.

On April 21 the Forest Hill Village Community Centre presents its final concert for this season in the Bessborough Hall of the Central School. Artists will be the Parlow String Quartet with Sir Ernest MacMillan. The program will be the Brahms' Quartet in A minor; as a commissioned work, John Weinzweig's Quintet No. 2; and César Franck's Quintet for Piano and Strings. Interesting plans for next year are already being made, including the commissioning of special compositions as was done this past year. Lubka Kolessa will head the series.



FRITZ MAHLER

A favorite with Toronto Prom audiences, Fritz Mahler will conduct the opening concert of the 14th season of Promenade Symphony Concerts in Varsity Arena on Thurs., April 24. The soloist will be the popular contralto Evelyn MacGregor.

At the final subscription concert this week, too late for review here, the T.S.O. and the Mendelssohn Choir were performing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with Jeanne Pengelly, Nellie Smith, Willian Morton and Eric Tredwell as soloists. The famed Mendelssohn singers, founded in 1894 by Dr. Augustus Stephen Vogt, have been singing it since early in the century.

PALMA d'ORAZIO

On the evening of April 23 in Hart House Theatre, the young Canadian pianist Palma d'Orazio will give a recital of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Albeniz and Chopin. Miss d'Orazio has already won considerable acclaim for her recital appearances and radio broadcasts over the C.B.C. national network and other stations, Her piano studies have been under the supervision of B. Hayunga Carman of Toronto.

Dr. Allard de Ridder, conductor of the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, will fly to Amsterdam after the last summer concert of his orchestra, to guest-conduct the Utrecht Symphony Orchestra at Schevenigen, Holland's

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best-known summer resort, on June 22. For this concert, which will be under the patronage of the Canadian Ambassador to The Hague, Pierre Dupuy, Dr. Ridder will present a Canadian soloist and some Canadian compositions.

Canadian composers received a signal recognition last month from Czech radio stations at Brno and Prague. The renowned violist, Richard Kozderka, selected a set of five preludes for viola and piano and composed by Vancouver-born Glen Morley. Written early in 1946, they were performed last summer over the C.B.C. network. Morley is now a D.V.A. Student of composition at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

THE FILM PARADE

A Hemingway Film That Sticks to Its Sources, with Good Results

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

UP till its final sequence "The Macomber Affair" is a good film exactly as "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber" was a good short story. The transfer from page to screen has been made with unusual cleanness and smoothness, so that for once it is possible to apply the same appraisal to the film version as to the original.

This is the story of the wealthy Mr. and Mrs. Macomber who make a final attempt to resolve the problems of their wretched marriage during an African hunting expedition. In a crisis, Macomber commits an act of deplorable cowardice. The result is a renewal of his wife's fierce loathing and the swift acceleration of her love-affair with the Englishman who acts as their hired hunter guide. Macomber escapes from the double pressure of contempt and betrayal into a temporary state of exalted courage, which is cut short when Mrs. Macomber, for reasons of her own, shoots him through the head.

It is the curious quality of this story that its values are at once primitive and artificial. You can admire it without reserve only if you can accept the author's promise that the rules of large-scale sportsmanship are some sort of final test of human behavior. The unfortunate Macomber fumbles the rules when he retreats before a charging African lion, then fumbles them again, and even more disastrously, when he exposes his sense of shame and humiliation to the whole hunting party. Mrs. Macomber is less than admirable because she is a bad-tempered and frustrated woman; at the same time, her bad temper and frustration are made to seem understandable and even defensible in the light of her husband's physical cowardice. Wilson the professional guide is never less than admirable, since he understands the sporting code and applies it every time. In fact the whole setup and payoff are admirable if you are willing to apply rules of almost Mozartian precision and formalism to African big-game hunting.

It can't be denied however that, even if they are a rather special group, the people in "The Macomber Affair" exist with extraordinary vitality and logic in their peculiar world. Joan Bennett and Robert Preston, as Mr. and Mrs. Macomber, are everything they should be, in a marriage relationship that is practically everything that it shouldn't be. Gregory Peck may not correspond physically to the beautiful red-faced Mr. Wilson of the original, but his behavior is all that the author could ask. He is courageous, taciturn, impeccably right as a sportsman, and quietly insistent at all times about the things that aren't done on an African big-game hunt. It was a carefully weighed performance, and needed to be, since a very slight over-emphasis might have turned Mr. Wilson into an unmistakable stuffed shirt of the veldts.

Visually it is a beautiful film, particularly in the hunting sequences, with herds of zebras moving, with the peculiar effect of slow motion in full gallop, across the African landscapes. In every way indeed the picture, for seven-eighths of its length, is as good as a Hemingway film could possibly be; which makes it about as good a film as you are likely to see anywhere. Unfortunately the screen adapter, after abandoning the original ending, was unable to discover any way of finishing the story satisfactorily himself. In the Hemingway version Mrs. Macomber kills her husband deliberately out of pure loathing. The film version, in an unhappy attempt to turn the frayed heroine into a more acceptable character, contrives to suggest that the whole thing might have been an accident. Considering everything that went before it seemed a singularly weak compromise. In a film devoted to the celebration of courage Hollywood might have found the courage to end as bravely as it began.

Murder Mystery Parody

In "My Favorite Brunette" Bob Hope sets out to parody the current run of Raymond Chandler murder mysteries, which by this time are beyond parody, even by the tireless Hope. He's a baby photographer here who acts as office-sitter for Private Detective Alan Ladd. This side-line soon involves him with Countess Dorothy Lamour and before long he is neck deep in a plot having to do with a missing map, foreign agents, a variety of assassins, corpses and lunatics and, inevitably, a plutonium deposit. The plot itself is intricate beyond hope of unravelling but this again is imitation, and rather wheezy imitation, rather than hilarious parody. No one can work as hard as Bob Hope without being funny occasionally, but the film is hardly funny enough to make it worth while for anyone but the Hope fans.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE EGG AND I. The Betty Macdonald best-seller, turned into a typical Fred MacMurray - Claudette Colbert romp.

SONG OF THE SOUTH. A Disney combination of live action and animated cartoon which brings some of the Uncle Remus fables to the screen. Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox are entertaining but their human company are pretty dull.

THE BEGINNING OR THE END. The story of the atom bomb, with Hollywood trimmings. The trimmings are no help, but the story itself is both fascinating and fearful.

I SEE A DARK STRANGER. Lively English comedy mystery about a fighting Irish girl (Deborah Kerr) who joins with a Nazi spy group and lives to change sides.

THE THEATRE

Politics and Marital Comedy Well Mixed

By JOHN H. YOCOM

HOWARD Lindsay, co-author with Russel Crouse of the Pulitzer Prize comedy "State of the Union," once said that two men may write a great show but only one man can write a great play. "State of the Union," at the Royal Alex. this week, is certainly more show than play but it is an immensely amusing show and, excepting a few instances, as urbane as any play treating such a refreshing line — political criticism interwoven with marital comedy. The writers sell the audience a serious subject — a plea for national unity — but do it with brisk gags, smart showmanship and a proper percentage of human appeal instead of lecturing. Some political cracks, which the actors dutifully played for laughs, went over the Canadian audience's heads and out the exits but some of the corny items ("I'd rather be tight than president") pleased.

Grant Matthews, a successful airplane manufacturer, is outspoken about the state of the union and what should be done about it. Republican bosses like his forceful style, pick him up as a possible presidential nominee for the 1948 election and start introducing him to the nation by a cross-country speaking tour, confident he will play ball according to their rules. Here Grant's wife, Mary, steps in and prods enough courage into him to walk out on the politicos.

Some of the targets are applicable to any democracy—narrow nationalism, party fixers, sectional interests, power politics and a prejudiced and indifferent electorate; others pertain only to the U.S. scene. Although the play is a year and a half old, the lines have been kept fresh. The telephone strike, for instance, figures in it.

However, the married life comedy can be recognized and enjoyed by any audience. Matthews, ably portrayed by Neil Hamilton, has a blown-up ego and is involved with a lady publisher, played by Katherine Meskill. But only his wife Mary (Erin O'Brien-Moore) can deflate him or really command his love. Like Maggie Shand in Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," she is the stronger and the smarter while leading the husband to think otherwise. Toronto-born James Rennie plays James Conover, the smooth, steely hard political boss; Donald Kohler is Spike, a breezy newspaperman and hired campaign manager with some of the best lines.

In Act III the show quality reaches an apex. The agile Spike lines up representative voting groups in two bedrooms separated by a sitting room, where Matthews, attended by Conover and his wife, munches a hamburg between introductions and figures out, literally on the run, what to tell the next delegation. That type of political comedy may not be according to Aristophanes but it's a whole lot funnier.

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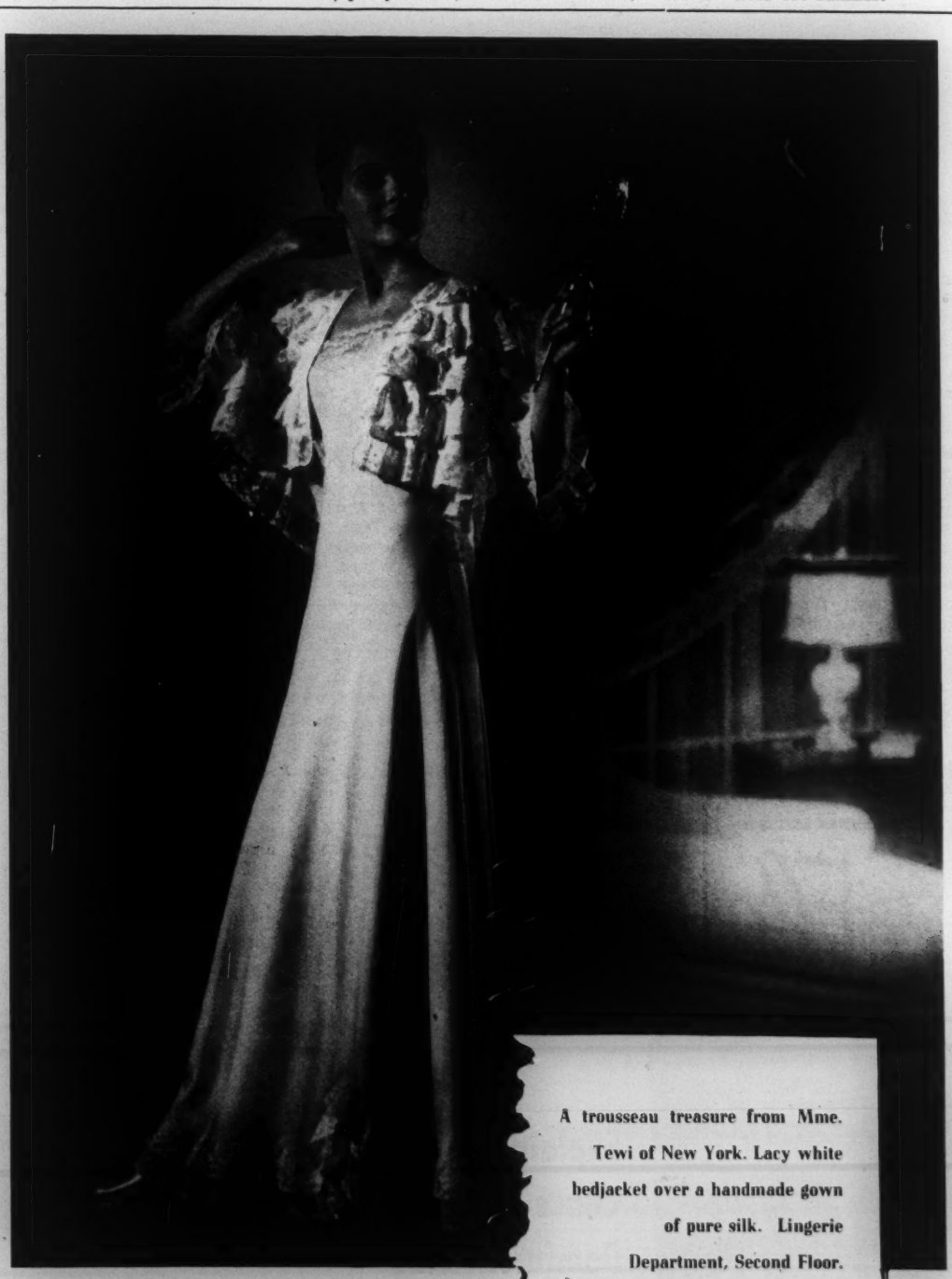

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Efficient Britchfields: A New Group to Go Around With

By JOHN CURTIS

FREDA and Jim Allen stood, waving good-bye, in the bright lights of the departing car as it backed down their drive. As their eyes adjusted to the darkness they became aware, again, of the sleeping countryside. They marvelled, as they always did, at how clean the old barn looked in the moonlight, and they listened to the secretive whispering of the trees, trying to place the night sounds that were still unfamiliar.

After a moment they sighed happily, turned and went inside into the newly decorated farm kitchen from which everyone left and to which everyone came. The kitchen with its back door, they had found during their first few months in the country, was the only really important room in the house.

Freda looked at the empty glasses and the dirty dishes, perfectly aware that Jim was wondering whether she would accept if he offered to help or whether she would leave them for the morning when he would be safely at the office.

"They seemed like a nice couple," he said, emptying an ash-tray, having apparently decided to wait and see whether she made a move about the dishes or not.

Freda began scraping off the plates and stacking them beside the sink. "Very nice," she agreed. "I thought you'd like Jean. Warren's nice too, didn't you think?"

"Seemed okay," Jim nodded, watching the work at the sink with growing pleasure. It looked as though Freda was just piling them, ready for the morning.

"I never knew her very well," Freda continued, rinsing the silverware under the tap. "She used to live near us when we were kids. It's nice they've moved up this way."

She paused for a moment, eyeing the neatly piled dishes thoughtfully. Jim yawned noisily. "Got a pretty heavy day at the office tomorrow, darling," he said. "Good Lord! It's nearly one!" He started up to bed, obviously hopeful that Freda would take one last look at the dishes and follow.

"Dope," Freda thought, tenderly. Still smiling she dried her hands, straightened the towel on the rack, took one final look around and turned out the light.

Three nights later the Allens found themselves visiting Jean and Warren Britchfield. The Britchfields had bought a farm house, much like the Allen's, and were modernizing it awkwardly. They had applied their ideas badly, like a child coloring a picture and going over the edge in one place and missing it by inches in another, but without charm.

"I guess you see quite a lot of the Turnbulls," Jean said, when they were all settled with drinks in their hands.

Freda shook her head. "Not particularly. Why?"

"Well you used to know them pretty well, didn't you? And don't they live somewhere near here?"

"About two miles up the side road," Freda answered. "We were over there a couple of weeks ago."

"What group do you intend to go around with out here?" Jean asked suddenly.

The Right People

Warren Britchfield, looked slightly embarrassed, finished his drink and turned to Jim. "How about another? You said you were in Belgium, the other night, didn't you?"

Jim brightened slightly. "Yes. Who did you say you were with?" They edged their chairs closer together and began to talk quietly, ignoring the women.

Freda was looking puzzled. "What group? I hadn't really thought about it. We've been so busy with the house we haven't been out much."

"Well, you've got to go around with some group, now that you've moved away from most of your old friends," Jean insisted defensively, "and frankly I think it's rather important to start in the right one." She glanced speculatively at Warren, who was just getting up from his chair. "I've got a map upstairs. I can show you exactly where we were," he was saying eagerly.

"You *do* know the Turnbulls quite well, don't you?" Jean persisted, herding the conversation along the path she plainly wished to follow.

"Not very," Freda said, irritated, and annoyed with herself for a sudden desire to close up like a clam. "They have a wonderful recipe for hard cider," she forced herself to go on, graciously. "We have an apple tree and we thought we'd make some."

Jean approved delightedly. "It sounds simply wonderful. What's the recipe?"

"I don't remember, exactly," Freda said, thinking hard. "We didn't write it down. . . .raw meat, raisins. We'll get it some day soon and pass it along if you'd like it."

The conversation pursued its course, somewhat wearily, until eleven when the Allens said they'd better start for home. In the car they were both quiet, tired, and unable to emerge immediately from a sense of boredom.

That Little Man

"What the hell did she want to know what group we intended to go around with?" Jim muttered, busy with his driving.

"I don't know," Freda answered, bridling a little in defense of her own sex. "Some girls are like that. They like to get everything figured out and settled."

"What *group*!" Jim repeated with deep disgust. "Who the hell wants to get in a group."

"Who cares," Freda said vaguely, snuggling up and closing her eyes.

A few evenings later Jean called up. She chatted vaguely about what she and Warren had been doing then said: "I have that recipe for you any time you want it."

"Recipe?" Freda asked, puzzled.

"You know the one for making the cider. We dropped in at the Turnbull's last night and introduced ourselves. We thought we'd just get the recipe while we were there."

"Oh yes," Freda said, feeling unreasonably let down.

"And by the way, dear," Jean went on hurriedly, "I'm going into town tomorrow and I wondered if you'd give me the name of that little man where you got your curtain material wholesale."

"I don't think he'd have anything you want," Freda began weakly. She'd been given the man's name, in confidence, by one of her closest friends. Besides, there was still a lot of material she wanted herself.

"Oh, I probably won't get anything," Jean assured her, "but I'd just like to know where it is in case I get anywhere near there. Of course if you don't want to—" she trailed off, sounding hurt and alone.

Freda gave her the name with some misgivings and a strong determination to get down there herself at the very first opportunity. She was also annoyed and uncertain. Had she been weak in disclosing a matter that wasn't entirely her own property, or had she been mean and unkind for wanting to keep it to herself?

Just Dropped In

She went into the living room where Jim was lying comfortably on the chesterfield reading and told him about the recipe. "Fine," he mumbled, scarcely looking up. "We can get it from them. The trouble is going to be finding a cider press. There's supposed to be one around here somewhere."

Freda went on out to the kitchen, still annoyed with herself. Jim apparently hadn't cared about the Britchfields getting the recipe first, so why had she resented it? Just plain egotism, she decided, pleased at having settled the matter. She'd pictured herself giving the recipe and now she would have to accept it from them, almost as though it was their idea. I bet they'll act as though they *did* think of it first too, she thought uncharitably. She looked up as Jim wandered in and lounged in the doorway, watching her search for milk tickets.

"I didn't know the Britchfields knew the Turnbulls," he said, mildly surprised.

"They didn't. They just dropped in and introduced themselves," Freda said.

"Well, well," Jim said wonderingly and got himself a drink of water.

"And," Freda muttered to herself, "I have a feeling that that chintz I've been waiting for will never get as far as *this* house!"

Over at the Britchfields a few evenings later they found Warren complacent. "Come on down and see my cider," he insisted, leading them toward the cellar door. Jim looked a little shaken. He hadn't found a cider press, nor had he been able to get hold of a suitable keg.

Warren had not only found a press, he'd already had his apples pressed. He'd also got hold of an excellent keg somewhere. A thin rubber tube was fastened to the keg and the other end was immersed in a bucket of water. "That's to make sure no air gets in while it lets the gasses off," he explained professionally. A steady bubbling came up from the bottom of the bucket, and Jim regarded it wistfully. "How much cider will it make?" he asked.

"We're figuring on about eight gallons," Warren said judiciously. "It's a wonderful idea. I don't know why more people don't do it." He smiled at Jim patronizingly.

Upstairs again, Jean showed them the chintz she'd got. "That little man you told me about knows several people I know," Jean was telling Freda, cutting her obligation into so many pieces Freda's share was patently minute. "He has wonderful things, too, even though there's very little of it. He gave me practically everything he had in the place when

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he found we had so many mutual friends."

Freda smiled politely and admired the material. It was exactly what she'd been trying to get for the guest room.

During the next few weeks the Britchfields methodically arranged their lives, and did it infuriatingly well. Jean hired old Mrs. Fenson to work every day until after dinner at night. That meant that she couldn't do her two days a week for Freda, as she had been doing. But as Jean pointed out to Freda it meant more money for Mrs. Fenson "and she's really such a jewel". They tied up the carpenter, Mr. Frimbly, who had done such good work for the Allens although Freda had promised another friend, Babs Wilson, to send him to her next. They invited all the Allen's friends to their parties and got themselves invited back.

So Pleasant

And as Jim said, they were so pleasant about it you couldn't really complain without feeling like a heel yourself. They were aggravating because they did, efficiently and immediately, everything you intended to do yourself when you got around to it. They did everything to make themselves amiable and pleasant to the people who counted, which was probably no great sin, but they did it carefully, calculatingly, and successfully.

"I suppose we shouldn't feel this way about them," Jim would say, "but it's a little bit maddening."

"Well, yes," Freda mused when they were on the subject one night. "I still think it was a dirty trick to take my Mrs. Fenson though, and leave me with no one. Maybe she just doesn't think," she added with unconvincing generosity.

"Any time that girl doesn't think . . . and think clearly!" Jim growled.

"Know what she wants me to do now? She wants us to invite Elsie McKay over some night and have them over to meet her."

"Well, it's the first time I ever heard of a happily married woman wanting to expose her husband to Elsie." Jim grinned appreciatively, picturing Elsie's startling blonde beauty. He and Freda had known and liked her for years, despite her reputation, her three husbands, and her undeniably predatory instincts where men were concerned.

"Elsie's quite a celebrity, you know. Besides, with her own money and her alimony she's not to be ignored by the Britchfields. That was catty, wasn't it? You know," she confided viciously, "that's another thing that bothers me about Jean and Warren. They make me say things and think things I'm ashamed of." She looked at Jim moodily.

There was a speculative look in his eyes. "I'm trying to remember something," he said, handing Freda a cigarette absently. "Didn't Warren" His voice trailed off. "Was Warren there when she phoned?" he asked, puzzled.

"No. At least I don't suppose so. She just mentioned it when she called this afternoon."

Jim got up and went to the phone. He was smiling secretly when he returned. "Tell the Britchfields to come over Thursday night," he said. "I've just been speaking to Elsie and she'd love to come. She's been over at her farm for the past three weeks getting healthy, as she puts it."

Freda looked at him suspiciously. "I'd like to know what you're looking so pleased about," she said, "I don't even trust *you* with that girl."

She called Jean, who said they'd be thrilled to come. "Ask a few more people," Jim shouted to her. 'Let's make it a party,"

Elsie McKay was late for the party not because she wanted to make an entrance but simply because she was nearly always late for everything. She was a tall, indolently graceful girl imbued with that quality which made most women distrust her and men flock knowingly about her.

When she arrived Jim led her straight to Jean and introduced her. She knew everyone else and waved a casual hello. Jim handed her a drink. He turned to Jean. "Where's Warren?" he asked. "He must be anxious to see Elsie again, they—."

Warren came into the room at that moment. "Hello, Elsie," he said, simply, just standing there. There was silence in the room, unplanned yet expectant.

"Warren, *darling*," Elsie said, with the faintest tinge of insolence, "you haven't changed, have you?" She went over and tucked her hand under his arm. He fell into step beside her and they walked, without another glance at anyone, out of the French doors and on to the little terrace.

Elsie

Conversation welled up again and Jim looked anxiously at Jean. She was pale so that her make-up showed hard at the edges, but except for darting glances at the two figures sitting in the dim light on the terrace she showed no emotion. She was talking to Freda. "Of course she's fabulous, really. Warren's known her for simply ages. I'm going to ask her over Saturday night, with a few other people. Could you and Jim come too?"

She drained her glass and got to her feet. Standing uncertainly for a moment she straightened her dress, then walked out of the room and upstairs.

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Edmonton Does More Than Talk of Democracy -- It Goes Into Action

By TAMARA HAYWARD

WOULD it astonish you to attend a meeting in a Jewish Synagogue, find a seat between a shy Chinese lady and a North American Indian and hear the religions of Baha'u'llah. Moses, Muhammad and Jesus Christ outlined by followers of those faiths?

Later you might watch folk dances of Czechoslovakia or Greece by young Canadians in ancestral costumes or hear the very timbers ringing with songs of the Volga and end by enjoying Rumanian refreshments served by lovely young Syrian girls. Edmonton people take such unusual experiences in stride and label them the work of the Council for Canadian Unity.

Because a small group of men and women recognized the possibilities of a vital unique Canadian culture to be developed from a fusion of contributions of the various racial groups representing our citizenship, the Council evolved in 1942 from the League of Nations Society to become one of the most interesting and colorful organizations in Canada. Among these were Mrs. H. E. Newland, Elizabeth Sterling Haynes and the Council's present Chairman and guide, Mrs. William Rowan.

"Ours is a club for all Canadians," says Mrs. Rowan. "We have no barriers of sex, age, race, color, creed, educational advantages or political affiliations, except Fascism. We recognized the need for complete acceptance of our various people and their descendants and their protection against discrimination and patronage. Our little venture has been rich in dividends for everyone. A friendship with individuals from distant lands has meant a greater knowledge of world-wide problems and a stretching of our thoughts and imaginations over the economic, political, cultural and spiritual problems of our fellow Canadians."

The Council holds monthly meetings in the Talmud Torah Hall and the Bissell Institute of All People's Mission. The evenings are designed not only to acquaint New Canadians with our ideals and way of life but also to bring a knowledge of European and Asiatic culture and crafts to us. Programs include such intriguing titles as Scandinavian Night, What is a Canadian, Spanish Night, Indians as Canadians, Chinese Night, Czechoslovakia, Arab-Jew Relations in Palestine, What's Cooking in Your Neighbor's Pot, and Music From Many Lands, the program is varied.

These lead to lively discussions and bring to light talents that might otherwise have remained buried. When possible all arrangements are left in the hands of late arrivals from the various countries. In addition, the Council has sponsored original broadcasts written by Elizabeth Sterling Haynes and Mrs. Milwyn Adams-Davies in which its own members starred.

A highlight of 1946 was the Edmonton Folk Festival and Pageant, "Pathways to Progress," which was held in September and witnessed by well over 5,000 people. The Pageant depicted the growth of Edmonton and the contributions made to western development by many national groups over the period of the last hundred and fifty years.

Affiliated with the Council are nineteen member organizations who appoint delegates to attend and vote. These represent such varied groups as Sons of Norway, Council of Jewish Women, Colored Canadian Industrial Association, Canadian Arab Friendship League, Y.M.C.A., Canadian Authors' Association, Council for Adult Education, Alberta Teachers' Association, University of Alberta, Extension Department, Kiwanis Ladies' Club, Allied Arts Council. Edmonton Bahai Assembly, Greek Canadian Ladies' Society, Federation of Russian Canadians, Association of Ukraine Canadians, Vasa Lodge, W.A. and All People's Mission.

The University of Alberta is represented by Mr. A. S. R. Tweedie, M. A., Assistant Professor of Extension. Professor Tweedie who recently arrived from the United Kingdom to take up his appointment, feels that the Council can play a useful part in developing that sense of good local citizenship which forms the basis of approach to his special subject—the study of international affairs at the level of adult education.

"It is highly desirable at the present time," says Professor Tweedie, "that the various national groups within the Canadian Community should be brought to a fuller appreciation of their new-found privileges and responsibilities as Canadian citizens. I believe that the work of the Council helps to provide that background of understanding which leads to mutual tolerance and thus to sound community living."

• •

DAHLIAS

WE MET a happy gardener,
A tray of dahlia tubers on his arm;
We paused and wondered what
The little grey tubes held;
Would they be filled with tousled curly-heads?
Or ringed plaques of shell-like petalled ears?
Would they be yellow, white or shades of red?
Thoughts, like white-winged seeds,
Came floating by;
"Man has made devastating tubes for men
But *GOD* wrought tubes pregnant with
Beauty, Color, Life and Form."

LUCY SANDERS

• •

HELICONIAN CLUB PLAY

"LADIES in Retirement," to be produced in Hart House Theatre April 24, 25 and 26, has been called a perfect example of the psychological drama. The play brings back to Hart House a number of players closely connected with the theatre's development. Lorna Sheard, who plays the role of Ellen, directed the first student group at H. H., was first director of the Children Players, and has played leading parts under each of the former directors. Jane Mallett, who is Miss Fiske in the play, is identified for Toronto audiences with Town Tonics that played for many seasons at H. H. Babs Hitchman also has been in many of the theatre's productions. Charlotte Cotter Kyle in her comedy roles endeared herself to audience and fellow players. Except for Eric Aldwinkle, who is the only male in "Ladies in Retirement," the production will be entirely acted and produced by Heliconian Club members,

LORNA SHEARD

LONDON LETTER

U.K. Revises Its Cost-of-Living Index Dating Back to 1904

By P.O'D.

London.

PEOPLE in this country have for some years been talking and writing—and of late more earnestly than ever—about the cost-of-living index. It enters into almost every discussion of wages and prices, and with very good reason. The wages of some 3,000,000 workers in basic industries are automatically adjusted to changes in the index—to changes up, at any rate—and demands from other workers follow so fast as to be almost automatic.

From its importance as a measuring-mark for wages you might imagine that the cost-of-living index did really represent the cost of living of an average family in respect to the ordinary necessities of life, and that it was raised or lowered as such cost varied. You might think so, but you would be wrong. The index bears little relation to the real costs of living today. How could it, based as it is on the figures for consumption and expenditure of 1914?—with the exception of the figures for food, which are based on 1904. Yes, 1904!

Actually the index has become a more or less arbitrary mark from which wage advances—it is always advances—can be measured. Even the items on it have in a good many cases become obsolete. There are allowances on the list for candles and black cotton stockings, for instance, but none for electricity.

Why then has it not been progressively changed in all these years, when nearly everything else has altered out of all recognition? For the good and simple reason that it is a measuring-mark for wages, and that any tampering with it would have immediately resulted in a flood of demands from the unions. Governments therefore have stepped very gently around this sleeping and formidable dog, and have devoted all their care to keeping him quiet. But no dog can be kept quiet forever—short of knocking him on the head—and this one shows every inclination to waken and come out growling.

As a matter of fact, the index cerberus woke up rather startlingly in the very beginning of the war. During the first two or three months it shot up nearly 12 points. To keep it in check the Government gave a modest subsidy of about £1,000,000 a week—at least, it seems very modest now. This subsidy has steadily grown until at present it is costing the country almost £400,000,000 a year, which seems far too big a bone for any dog.

This is the chief reason why the old cost-of-living index is to be scrapped, according to the advice of the special Advisory Committee appointed to consider it, and its place taken by an index of retail prices, which will be a much more flexible instrument and will be continuously revised and kept up to date. The underlying idea is to pass on to the consumer a little more of the heavy bill for his living, which the State is now paying—but only a little of it. To pass on the whole bill would cause the index to shoot up some 18 or 20 points.

The trick will be to raise the cost of living sufficiently to ease the burden on the State, but not so much as to start the unions on the war-path. These sturdy economists have come to regard the cost of living as something fixed and stable, without in the least caring how much it costs to keep it there, or who else pays the bill. They will require very cautious handling. But it will be at least a gain for common sense to have an index that has some real meaning.

What Are Experts for?

Every now and then in a disgruntled mood, having perhaps backed a loser on the advice of the experts, one is led to wonder what real good all this expertness serves—except the doubtful good of filling the columns of newspapers with technical jargon and the pockets of experts with presumably handsome fees. Even more puzzling is why we bother to read the stuff. Sheer vacuity of mind, I suppose.

Take the Grand National and the Boat Race, for instance. For weeks the experts had been writing columns about them, in that special language which experts use to impress one another, and which is nearly meaningless to the ordinary reader. But when it came to picking the winner, they were almost all wrong—odd as that may seem in the case of the Boat Race with only two crews competing.

In their forecasts for the Boat Race practically all the experts were agreed that Cambridge would be lucky even to make a good race of it. They gave technical reasons which, so far as one could understand them, seemed overwhelming. Oxford was a certainty, but Cambridge won by 12 lengths—which was quite modest, for they might easily have made it much more.

In the Grand National there really was some excuse. We must be fair even to the experts. Anything can happen in the Grand National—more than four miles over some of the stiffest jumps on any course in the world, with a big field of entries, and riderless horses careering all over the place. But the experts tried to cover themselves by mentioning a dozen horses or more as likely or possible winners—only not a single one of the wise boys in the loud check coats and the riding breeches seems to have thought of Caughoo. And Caughoo won by 20 lengths, pulling up—at 100 to 1!

Not that Caughoo was unknown. It had won some good races in Ireland and won them decisively. But an Irish horse which had been bought for £50 by a little Dublin jeweller, trained by his brother, a "vet," and ridden by an ex-jockey turned farmer who had never been in England—what expert would risk his reputation by picking so complete an outsider as that? But what are experts for?

A La Canadienne

Grey squirrels are pretty little devils, but in this country they are also regarded as mischievous and destructive little devils. People are always writing to the papers describing them as "Canadian tree-rats", and protesting against their depredations—the intimation being, of course, that native British squirrels are always well-behaved and never eat anything but their proper rations. Grey squirrels, on the other hand, eat everything, including British squirrels, we are assured.

Now at last vengeance is about to be visited on them, a punishment that fits the crime, for they are being eaten—or soon will be. Recently the story has been going about that grey squirrels are tasty morsels, and that in Canada indeed they are regarded as a delicacy. Recipes are even being published for cooking them—à la Canadienne!

All this is pure humbug, so far as my experience goes. During a considerable lifetime in Canada, I met a good many men who had eaten all sorts of odd things, but only one man who had eaten a squirrel — once. He said it was all right, but nobody believed him, and nobody seemed inclined to try for himself.

These are days when any addition to the meat ration is regarded with a famished eagerness. It may be that grey squirrels are good to eat. I sincerely hope they are, for that is what is going to happen to them. I may even eat them myself, but it won't be with my consent. Only the cook knows what goes into a stew.

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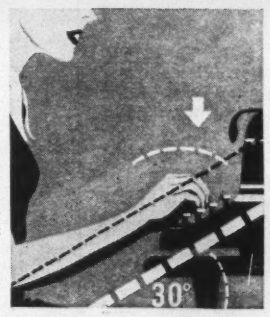

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PORTS OF CALL

Colonial Architecture at Its Best Is Found in England-in-Virginia

By EGERTON SMYTH

MANY Canadians, touring the United States, have been strikingly reminded of the English ancestry of great portions of the American people as they stepped into a little Virginia village where much of the atmosphere and setting of the 18th century capital of England's oldest and largest American colony has been re-created.

Located in the tidewater section of Virginia, near Jamestown where the first permanent English settlement in the New World was established in 1607, Williamsburg presents the high tide of that colorful and exciting period when the original parts of what is now the United States were ruled by the British Crown. The ancient city has been rebuilt to its appearance of those days by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in an unparalleled project "to restore accurately and preserve for all time the most significant portions of an historic and important city of America's colonial period."

Since it was opened to the public a decade and a half ago, more than 5,000,000 persons representing 50 different nations of the world have visited the restored area of the city and increasing numbers of Canadians have found their way there for a refreshing glimpse of life in Colonial Virginia two centuries ago.

Stately brick homes and quaint shops, sparkling white dwellings and comfortable taverns, and the spacious public greens and charming old gardens all show the marked British influence upon the cosmopolitan 18th century capital of the vast Virginia Colony.

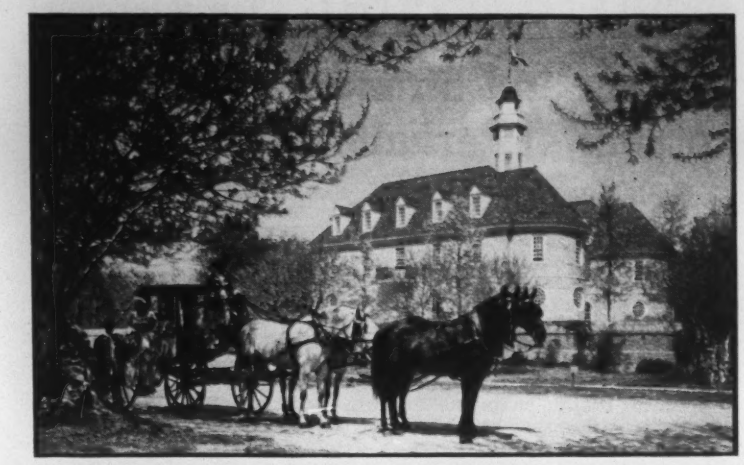
The Happy Retreat

"Virginia may be justly esteemed the happy retreat of true Britons. . ." So wrote the Reverend Hugh Jones in 1724 on his return to England after having served as a professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary and as a chaplain of the House of Burgesses in Williamsburg. Another chronicler of the 18th century described Williamsburg as closely resembling a small country town in England. Still another saw the capital of the Virginia Colony as a boiling metropolis in the New World.

Williamsburg succeeded Jamestown as capital of the colony in 1699 and for the succeeding 80 years was the governmental center and focus of the political, social and commercial life of the colony. Many stirring events in the cause of independence for the colonies took place or were initiated there. But the governmental functions of the colony were moved from Williamsburg to Richmond in the opening years of the Revolution never to return and Williamsburg subsided into a quiet college town and county seat. Many of its famous old buildings and quaint taverns succumbed to the ravage of decay, destruction and alteration in the succeeding years.

Twenty years ago through the vision of Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, the late rector of Bruton Parish Church, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., saw the possibilities of restoring the city to its appearance when it was the capital of Virginia.

The project was launched in 1927 and today, after an expenditure of well over $20,000,000, the more than 80 major and minor structures that survived from the 18th century have been restored to their original appearance and some 231 long-forgotten colonial buildings have been rebuilt. The entire area encompassing the original portions of the city—streets, public greens, gardens—also has been restored to its original appearance in order that the colonial structures may be in their proper surroundings.



British flag flies over restored Capitol. The Great Union, a now obsolete flag that was in use at the time Williamsburg, Virginia, was the capital of Virginia Colony, adds to the charm of the beautifully reconstructed town. The Capitol Building, closely identified with the political life of the colony, has been rebuilt on the original foundations of the earlier of two buildings to occupy the site. Guides wear costumes of the period.

Six of the more important restored or rebuilt structures—the Royal Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Capitol Building, "Publick Gaol", George Wythe House and Ludwell-Paradise House—have been opened to the public as exhibition buildings with ladies in colorful colonial costume as escorts. Other points of special interest are the Wren Building of the College of William and Mary; the octagonal Powder Magazine; Bruton Parish Church; the Courthouse of 1770 containing the fascinating collection of colonial materials uncovered in the excavation of more than 100 18th century foundations; and various craft shops throughout the city where workmen in colonial dress carry on the hand trades of two centuries ago in the manner of old.

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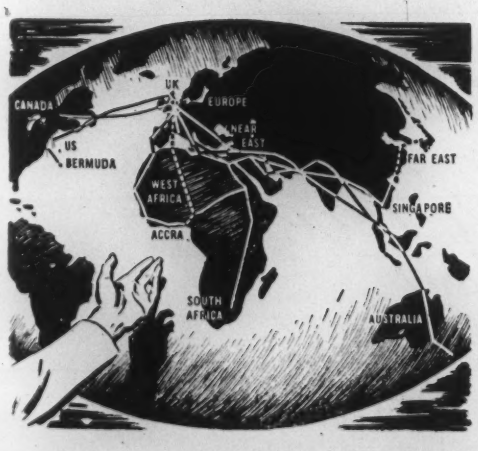

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Precious and Strange Materials Are Stuff of Perfumers' Magic

By ISABEL MORGAN

IN ONE particular, at least, men in armies are the same whether they ride forth to battle on armored horses or in armored tanks. During the recent war men on leave in Paris used to form queues at the doors of famous shops to buy perfume to send home as gifts. During the time of the Crusades the knights returned to Britain laden with cosmetics prized by ladies of the harem. The luxuriousness of the East's cosmetics was a new experience to the pin-up girls of the moat-and-drawbridge set and, until the time of Queen Elizabeth, a brisk business in these substances was carried on by traders between the East and Britain. Incidentally, the toilet preparations employed by the ladies of the Court were kept in strongly perfumed boxes called "sweet coffers."

A faint perfume clings to the fabric of history from the days of greatest antiquity down to modern times. Exquisitely carved vases of alabaster, found in the tombs of Egypt's kings, still retain the scent of the perfumed unguents mysteriously compounded by the priests of the ancient Egyptians, the perfumers of their time. Perfume is as important a part of the modern woman's heavy artillery as it was in the days of the Pyramid builders, but as the world has grown so have the sources increased from which are drawn the many materials that go into fine perfumes.

Legendary Jasmine

The ingredients used by artist-chemists come from strange, foreign-sounding parts of the world and, in some cases, most improbable sources. Flowers and trees, roots and grass, animals and leaves, herbs and fruit—animal and vegetable kingdoms of land and sea yield the essences that are compounded to please and bemuse the olfactory sense.

Jasmin is a legend in perfumery because it blends with practically all types of odors and imparts life and smoothness to perfumes. It is used in very small quantities which is as well perhaps, because it is very expensive, and is extracted from freshly picked flowers gathered in Southern France, Sicily, Egypt and Algeria. Nearly every good perfume contains some jasmin, some rose and some orange flowers. Most of the rose oil, which is very lasting, comes from Bulgaria where the freshly picked flowers of the rose are gathered like jasmin and are steam-distilled. Orange flower blossoms, which impart a full flowery note to perfume, blend with floral bouquets, especially those of the heavier type.

Lavender, the favorite fragrance of the British, was used as far back as the latter part of the 17th century. The lavender oil, obtained by distillation from lavender flowers, comes from flowers grown in Southern France, Hungary, Russia, and in parts of England. The fresh flowers of the violets of Southern France are used in floral perfumes, especially those of the violet type. Oil of violet is very scarce and very expensive. It requires 33,000 pounds of violet leaves to yield one pound of the essential oil used in perfumery, and it takes 2,000 flowers to make a pound of leaves.

Ylang Ylang means "the flower of flowers" and is a contribution of Madagascar, Reunion and the Philippines. A flower of fragrant and powerful odor, perfumers use it for rounding out harsh notes and because it imparts a "lift" to Oriental perfumes. It takes almost 24 hours to distill one batch of flowers. The more familiar geranium is used extensively in all types of perfumes—especially in those used for soap. Almost 200,000 pounds of the oil is produced each year on the Reunion highlands where its cultivation is carried out by farmers who not only grow the plants but also do their own distilling.

Sandalwood has a history that goes back to 500 B.C., and it is still a sacred perfume used for religious rites among the Indian and Chinese Buddhists. The wood from which sandalwood oil is distilled is taken from the hearts of sandalwood trees grown in Mysore. The Indian government owns all sandalwood trees, and every ounce is accounted for by bookkeeping.

Lemon peel from California and Italy is used extensively in eaux de Cologne, toilet waters and soap perfumes, as is bergamot which has a delightfully fresh yet sweet fragrance. The oil of the latter is extracted from the rind of the fresh pear-shaped fruit grown in Italy.

Oil distilled from the balsamic exudation of the labdanum plant is used to impart a resinous and leather note to high-grade perfumes. It comes from Mediterranean regions—Spain, Corsica, Morocco, Southern France and Greece, and one of the methods used to collect the labdanum resin is to scrape the material from the beards of goats and the fleece of sheep coming in contact with the foliage.

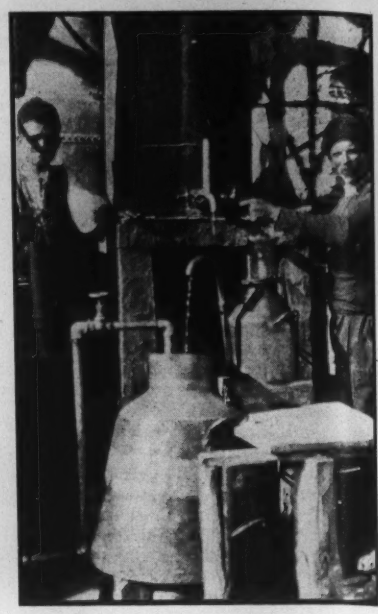
Dried vetivert roots were used by the Hindus as incense for their gods at the dawn of Asiatic civilization, and today almost all perfumes contain some of the oil distilled from this root. One hundred pounds of root will yield one-half pound or less of essential oil. Dried costus root from the Himalayas imparts an unusual and warm note to a perfume composition, and the oil is used in Oriental blends — with vetivert, sandalwood, patchouli and geranium. Lemongrass of British East Indies, Madagascar, Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras and Florida, is the source of a citral-smelling perfume used in soaps and bath salts. Patchouli, used in Oriental perfumes, comes from dried patchouli leaves gathered in British Malaya and Sumatra, also South America. It is the most pronounced of all vegetable perfumes and the blossom, in its natural state, gives off an odor suggestive of wet wood and rusty iron.

Moss and Resin

Oak moss, from fragrant lichen which grows on oak and certain other trees in Yugoslavia, Tuscany and Southern France, makes a definite earthy contribution to the perfume odor. Said to have originated as a perfume substance on the Isle of Cyprus, it can easily ruin a fine perfume, or cause discoloration if not used properly by the perfumer. Benzoin Siam, a balsamic resin exuded from the trunk of the balsam tree of Northern France and Indo-China, is used in Oriental scents to impart a sweet vanilla-like odor. It is one of the earliest of incense materials and used to come from such romantic-sounding spots as Sumatra, Penang and Palemban.

Fixatives are used to "round out" perfumes and prevent too rapid evaporation, and for these the perfumer relies on the animal kingdom. Civet, from the scent glands of the civet cat, imparts excellent fixative quality to perfume. While the civet cat is to be found in many parts of Asia, it is only the African civet that has been developed commercially for perfumery, and the development has been restricted to Ethiopia. Ambergris, produced in the intestines of the sperm whale is found floating on the surface of southern seas or on beaches. The best ambergris is considered that which has been floating for years before it is finally discovered.

Of all the animal products used in perfumery, the one employed in greatest quantities is castoreum, or castor, and this is the contribution of Canada's beavers living in the Hudson Bay territory. The odor is described as being "unpleasant," but on dilution becomes weaker and more pleasant. It is used in imparting a "spicy" or "Oriental" note to perfumes. Of all the animal products, musk (from the deer of Central Asia) has the most persistent and penetrating odor. It is very powerful, being detectable in extremely minute quantities. As a fixative, it is among the best—one of the creations of nature that is indispensable in the making of a fine perfume.



Rose oil distillation in Bulgaria. Photograph courtesy of Lentheric.

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He May Not Be Perfect But He Will Be Able to Whack a Nail

By CLARA BERNHARDT

"OF COURSE she must be a good cook," you've heard them say didactically, these men who make sweeping pronouncements about the girl they'll marry. "And it goes without saying that she'll be good looking—and how!" And so on, *ad infinitum*, as they picture a gal who is a combination of Lana Turner and Kate Aitken, with the major virtues of Katharine Cornell and the late Lady Hamilton thrown in.

As a rule we listen entranced, we members of the fair sex, trying to picture the fortunate creature of such high endowments upon whom the careful choice will fall. But finally, even the meekest worm will turn, and after an overdose of these male dissertations, I decided it was high time to make known the other side of the picture.

For contrary to popular masculine opinion that we take what we can get and breathe a prayer of thanksgiving at our good fortune, we *do* have a few preferences. Some of us are even stubborn enough (or stupid or idealistic, term it what you will) to pass up the present for future possibilities, despite dire predictions from our married friends that we shall be old maids for sure, since what we are looking for does not exist, not all within one husband, certainly. And maybe they are right.

This Marvellous Man

But is it too much to ask that a man be able to fix things? When the kitchen tap leaks, to know enough to insert a washer without the necessity of calling a plumber who, when he comes, behaves as though you are weak in the head because you didn't attend to it yourself. A man who, when you want an extra shelf six by sixteen in the bathroom, can ably whip it up himself, sans the services of a designer and a carpenter charging a dollar and a half an hour. Perhaps this marvellous man could even lay a hardwood floor upon occasion. Some of them do, so I've been told. Fabulous creatures who know what to do with hammer and nails, and are even capable of getting down on their hands and knees afterward to stain and polish the lovely expanse.

The man I'm talking about would mow the lawn in summertime and shovel the snow in winter. Oh, and carry out the ashes too. It's amazing the sidewalks that are cleared by the lady of the house, or else remain unshovelled. And the next time you go downtown, just count the women you see behind a lawn mower, or setting out heavy cans of garbage which friend husband conveniently neglected to do. This being collection day, the only alternative is to let it smell malevolently in the basement.

Good looking? Well, not necessarily, despite the stress men place upon it as a prime requisite in a woman. Of course, if he can manage to look like a Canadian version of Gary Cooper, so much the better. But having seen too many Powers model wives trailing husbands who resemble characters from "The Barber of Seville," we shan't be insistent upon this point. Besides, I'm a firm subscriber to the belief that the contents of a package are more important than the outside wrappings.

Dictator With a Memory

On the other hand, he must definitely be a man with a mind of his own. Too many have only a mind of their wives, and allow themselves to be pushed around like a stick of second-hand furniture. Though they'll seldom admit it, most women enjoy being dictated to a bit, yet conversely, are so peculiarly constituted that if they can get away with it, they'll do the dictating. We like to have our preferences consulted and our wishes considered, yes, but we do not appreciate having a man accede to every whim and demand.

The next requisite is a major minor matter! The ability not only to remember special days, but to treat them as definite occasions. Why women should attach so much importance to birthdays, St. Valentine's day or the anniversary of the day they got engaged or married, I'll never know. Certainly no male can be expected to understand—but he *is* expected to remember. And in less casual fashion than a mid-air kiss, and a "Happy birthday, dear. Get yourself something," shoving a five dollar bill at you as he rushes off to work. One clever chap I know, had the florist deliver a delicately pale pink orchid, be-ribboned and boxed, in time to greet his wife at the breakfast table. You see what I mean?

Consideration comes high upon the list too, particularly in the matter of leisure time recreation. I do not look with favor upon the idea of being left behind while the man of the house spends his summer on the golf links or tennis court, and ditto the winter at his club. A lot of us have the unique idea that marriage means companionship in the sense that when you go to church it won't be necessary to sit alone in the pew. Or when my favorite concert violinist comes to town, I'd like my husband to attend with me; yes, even if he doesn't particularly want to. And in return I'll go to his hockey games with him, and who knows, before long maybe I'll enjoy ice hockey and he'll like music. A much pleasanter state of affairs than each of us pursuing our interests alone.

Then, of course he's neat and tidy. Never leaves the top off tooth paste, shaving cream and hair tonic for me to put back on; nor his shoes swimming around in the middle of the living-room rug, with an abandoned shirt draped over the piano and a cigarette butt burning a hole in the walnut coffee table. Above all, he knows where he puts his keys, (or hat or gloves or collar buttons), and fails to accuse me of deliberately hiding them.

He thinks women are good drivers, and never phrases the sally that it's a woman's privilege to change her mind. He is always on time, and refrains from impersonating an outraged bear if I keep *him* waiting. He never stares wistfully after glamorous blondes, nor makes comments of open admiration about them, when we are out together.

But there. What's the use? My married friends are probably right. Even the writer of the book of Ecclesiastes summed up the same thing a few hundred thousand centuries ago when he said, "One man among a thousand have I found." (Truth compels me to add that he makes an even more slashing statement of women in the next sentence; however we won't go into that just now.)

So if the odds are that great, perhaps defeat is a foregone conclusion.

• •

LOVERS

HEART pressed to hungry heart, they knew
There stood a dyke no thirst broke through,
A flimsy wall of flesh and skin
That kept each cloistered spirit in,
A moat banked high with mortal dust
That held them back, a steel blade thrust
Between the piteous lips that clung
To lips where want and passion hung,
A palisade that held apart
As in a cell each panting heart,
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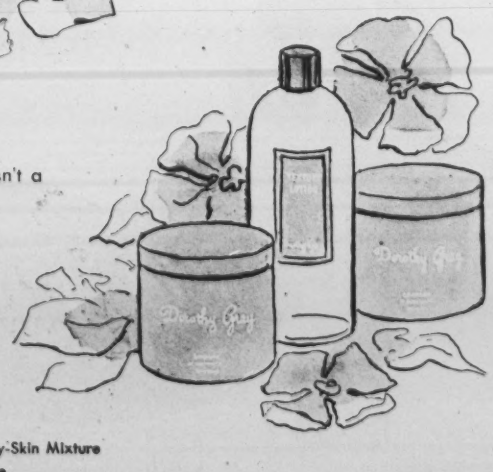

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For the mature woman of regal dignity, this gracious dress of black crepe has subtle draping at the side front of the long skirt to give an illusion of slenderness. High necked yoke of black net is embroidered in Greek key design. Floor-length draperies of black net extend from shoulders to veil the arms, give apparent height. Designed by Dorothy Walker, London.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Is Real Estate a Good Way For a Woman to Invest Her Money?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ASSESSMENT rolls reveal that a large percentage of Canada's real estate is in the hands of women. Many have inherited real property from their parents or their husbands. Some have acquired it on their own account. Now, is real estate a good investment, especially for a woman?

Until the past two decades to put money into real property was considered to be the most substantial and soundest of all investments. But with fundamental social and economic changes old investment policies no longer are of value. Every investment must be measured by new concepts and must stand the test of new conditions. Let us appraise real estate according to certain basic standards by which any investment should be measured; security, return on amount invested, marketability and diversification.

First, is an investment in real property safe? Can you be sure that the money you put into it will remain intact? Many factors may affect the value of the property and therefore the capital you have invested. Real estate values fluctuate with supply and demand which, in turn, is governed by general business conditions. In the 1920's business was booming. Firms were expanding and were needing more accommodation. Everyone was working and many for the first time could afford to buy homes of their own. Demand for all types of property became greater than the supply and prices soared. Then came the depression. Business dwindled, many firms failed. Unemployment grew and families doubled up. Buildings became vacant. By 1933 property values had dropped to about 50 per cent of the inflated values of the 1920's.

Then the pendulum swung the other way. During the long years of the depression, construction of new buildings was severely curtailed and throughout six years of war the construction industry was turned to the building of war projects. This reduction in ordinary construction over a long period of years brought a serious shortage in all types of accommodation. This shortage was further aggravated when during the war business once more boomed and money was plentiful. Prices of real property soared and now values are almost double what they were in the 1930's.

Wide Fluctuations

Let us see what a profound influence these wide fluctuations may have on capital invested in real property. In 1926 "A" bought a house for $10,000. By 1933 "A" found it impossible to carry the house any longer and it was sold to "B" for $5,000. This was a loss of $5,000 and it would be difficult to persuade "A" that real estate is a good investment. On the other hand "B" could easily get $10,000 for this house today, just double what was paid. In "B's" opinion real estate is the finest of investments.

Not only general price levels but the price of any particular property may affect the security of capital invested. The selling price of two identical houses standing side by side may vary as much as $1,000. Obviously the capital of the person who pays $1,000 less is much safer than that of the person who pays the higher amount. Before making a decision it is well to have the property examined by an experienced appraiser. The cost is insignificant when compared with the loss which may be sustained if you pay more for the place than you should.

Then, too, changing conditions in a neighborhood may alter the value of the property in the district. There is a constant and steady shifting in the use of real estate, particularly in a growing city. When a fine home district degenerates into a neighborhood of boarding houses and eventually into tenements or slums, the value of the property is likely to drop. When an undesirable family buys a house in an exclusive community, the tone of the district and the value of buildings may be lowered. On the other hand if a property which once was on the outskirts of a city or town becomes part of a fashionable residential district, its value is likely to be considerably enhanced.

Investor's Yardstick

Functional obsolescence may also affect the value of property. New inventions and new materials tend to lower the value of any property which does not possess them. Years ago nearly all houses had hot air furnaces. When hot water furnaces came into general use, houses without them became more difficult to sell and they usually had to be offered at a lower price. When modern plumbing and the tiled bathroom and the shower arrived, houses without these conveniences at once were at a disadvantage when offered for sale. Hundreds of new inventions, unusual materials, new types of construction may be expected within the next few years and these are likely to lower the value of buildings which do not possess them.

The second yardstick by which to measure an investment is, what return will you get on your capital and is it reasonably secure? The return you receive is the differences between the rent you get for the property and upkeep costs such as taxes, interest payments on mortgage loans, insurance, repairs, etc., plus reserves for depreciation and vacancies. The same conditions which affect property values govern the return which is likely to be made on the investment, for rents are usually based on the current value of the property and therefore fluctuate as property prices rise and fall.

Once more let us use the above example of the house bought in 1926 by "A" for $10,000. Usually it is considered that the monthly rental of a house should be about 1 per cent of its selling value; e.g. a $5,000 house should rent for about $50 a month, a $10,000 house for $100, and so on. When "A" bought the house it was rented for $100 a month and it yielded a fair return on the investment. But by 1933 not only had its value dropped to $5,000 but only $50 rent could be obtained. The income from the property had been cut in half but the expenses did not go down proportionately. Interest payments on mortgages, which were now equal to the total value of the property, still had to be made. Instead of going down, taxes were higher because of an extra assessment for unemployment relief. Certain unavoidable repairs had to be made. Insurance premiums had to be met. "A" not only was getting no return on capital but was having to pay out more money to meet unavoidable expenses. Now "B", who bought the house in 1933 for $5,000, had a quite different experience on the identical property. The $50 rent gave a fair income on the money invested. The value of the property has increased and now the place rents for $100 a month, which provides a very handsome return on the investment.

The third yardstick is marketability. If you invest your money in real estate will you be able to get your

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hands on it if later on you should need it for some other purpose? With today's serious shortage of all types of building accommodation almost any property can be sold promptly. But in normal times real estate cannot be regarded as a liquid asset for usually it takes time to find a satisfactory purchaser. Then, even when you do sell, you may not be able to get as much as you paid for the property or you may not get all your equity in cash.

Along with the question of marketability, the fourth yardstick for investments, diversification, should be considered. For a wealthy woman to invest $10,000 in real estate might be a sound move. She might not have to consider the question of marketability because this represents only a small part of a large investment portfolio. She might have plenty of cash or other liquid resources for any emergency and she could afford to hold the property through any period of depression until its value rises once again. For another woman to put her total wealth of $10,000 into real estate might be to risk her capital if she had to sell when times were bad and she would be putting all her money where she could not get it if she needed it. Do not put all your surplus funds into any one type of investment. It pays to spread the risk.

Time To Buy

All this goes to show the need of caution. Whether or not real property is a good investment depends largely upon how wisely it is bought. You need to know when to buy. Obviously you risk your capital if you buy when prices are at their highest peak. You need to make certain that the price asked for a specific property represents its real value. You should peer into the future to see how possible changes may affect your investment.

Probably no other type of investment needs more careful investigation. And it is important to do your investigating *before* you make your final decision or before you sign any paper. To sign an option, agreement or other paper may precipitate you into difficulty if you do not thoroughly understand it and may even lead to expensive litigation. You will need a lawyer to complete the purchase of any property you buy, so have him look over any offer to purchase or other papers before you sign them.

But your responsibilities are not over when you buy the property. You need to keep constantly alert to spot any changes in business conditions which may affect your investment. Then both the security of your capital and the return on your money will depend upon how well the property is managed. Good management starts with the selection of satisfactory tenants. It is essential to pick tenants who are financially able to pay the rent. It is important to find out something of their characteristics and habits so that you will know whether they are likely to give your property normal care. That a family has plenty of money is no guarantee that they will be good tenants. If they have children who are not properly trained or if they have wild parties, your property is likely to suffer.

After the place is rented you have to collect the rent. You have to pay the bills for interest and principal payments on mortgages, taxes, insurance, etc. Then the property has to be kept in the condition which will bring the greatest return. For repair work, decorating, painting, etc., you need to know reliable workmen for each type of job, who will do good work at reasonable prices. And to get satisfactory results, the work needs to be supervised.

Damask, back after a long absence, is used in this evening dress by the British designer, Mary Black. The crinoline skirt is draped over a finely pleated underskirt and the pattern of the damask is outlined in pearls and sequins on the bodice and peplum.

Garnets In Sandpaper

WHEN Pope Innocent III sent Richard The Lion-Hearted four gold rings, each set with a different stone, in 1198, he wrote that the four rings were symbolic: the verdant hue of the emerald for how we should believe, the celestial purity of the sapphire for how we should hope, the clear transparency of the topaz for how we should act, and the mauve color of the garnet for how we should love.

Aside from their beauty and color richness, garnets have always been plentiful enough to bring them within easy reach of everybody. From earliest times the glittering pebbles have caught the eye of earth dwellers.

And bringing casual discovery up to date, during a recent excavation in New York City, deep under traffic-racked Broadway at 65th Street, fine garnets were found. The stones range in size from tiny grains of sand to large gems to make dazzling rings. You can find garnets, for instance, in a piece of red sandpaper.

To qualify as gems worth setting, garnets must be of unblemished transparency and preferably—the red ones at least—with the glow of a smoldering fire. Ancient gossip has it that Noah used garnets to light the ark. Garnets, like rubies and sapphires, are sometimes starred. But the star of the garnet, instead of being six-rayed, as in the two corundum gemstones, has four rays.

The garnet group differs from most gem minerals in a paradox by which it has many variations of composition, which give it a variety of color, but always produce crystals of the same form. In fact, garnets have been found in every color except blue.

JOAN RIGBY

DRESSES—TWEEDS—SWEATERS

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★

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CONCERNING FOOD

Mr. Price Takes a Dim View of the Over-Eager Bread-Winner

By JANET MARCH

IF there is a volume of George Price's cartoons lying around the house you can be pretty sure that you'll hear loud chuckles from someone, for his tattered men and odd-shaped women tickle nearly everyone. Stern executives who can read almost anything from the most lurid murder details up, without moving a muscle, can be found happily choking over Mr. Price's picture of a tow truck pulling in the turbanned Eastern gentleman on his broken down magic carpet; or the visitors hospitably being told to make themselves at home in the guest room which already contains women in all stages of undress, two men asleep on the one bed and even a cat quietly resting itself.

Price must be a householder, not a New York apartment dweller removed from the troubles which overtake us people who battle with fuses and leaks. Every so often he does a cartoon featuring plumbers, usually in flooded cellars. I thought of one of these which, as I remembered, showed the plumber in waist-deep water riding one of those rubber animals while he repaired a gushing pipe. The memory strengthened my spirit as I stood on the bottom step of the cellar stairs and watched the kindling floating past me. Then I lowered my feet, which were uncomfortably doubled up in a pair of one of the small Marches' rubber boots, and paddled towards the corner where the pump sits.

Another of my favorite Price cartoons is that of a bowler hatted character rushing in heavily laden with rolls and bread of all kinds, while the table is already deep in raisin loaves, whole wheat, and long French bread. His wife remarks to a friend, "I wish he wouldn't take the name 'bread winner' so literally."

With prices for nearly everything but bread behaving the way they are, it looks as if the staff of life will soon be the only thing the pay envelope will win. However, we are getting a bit more sugar, and it doesn't cost any more so perhaps we can be a little more generous in the way of cakes and sweets.

Chocolate Cake

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 egg yolks
1 cup of sugar
¼ cup or butter or shortening
1 teaspoon of soda
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of vanilla
1 cup of milk
1¾ cups of flour

Melt the chocolate and then add the egg yolks well beaten, and half of the milk. Cook this mixture very slowly stirring it all the time till it begins to thicken. It will probably be safer to do this in the double boiler though, if you are very careful, you can do it over direct heat. When it has thickened take it off the heat and chill. Cream the butter or shortening and the sugar. Add the vanilla to the other half cup of milk. Sift the flour, soda, and salt together and add to the chocolate mixture alternately with the milk and vanilla. Mix well and then pour into a buttered pan. Bake in an oven at about 325 for 30 to 40 minutes.

Candied ginger has at last turned up again though you can't always get it. That good old stand-by Spanish cream is pepped up if you add some candied ginger to it.

Spanish Cream With Ginger

½ cup of granulated sugar
3 eggs
3 cups of milk
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
1 envelope of gelatine
A pinch of salt
¼ cup of candied ginger chopped

Soak the gelatine in the 3 cups of milk and then heat it slightly till warm but not really hot. Separate the egg whites from the egg yolks and beat the yolks and add 2 tablespoonsful of sugar and the pinch of salt to them. Add the egg yolk mixture to the milk and gelatine and cook in the double boiler stirring all the time till the mixture thickens slightly and will coat a silver spoon. Cool till it is thick, though not stiff, and then stir in the ginger and vanilla. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff and cut them into the mixture. Pour into a mould which has been rinsed with cold water and chill in the refrigerator till stiff.

Refrigerator cookies are really the least trouble if you can just remember to make the dough up the necessary time ahead.

Refrigerator Cookies

¾ cup of sugar
1/3 cup of shortening
2 medium sized eggs
1 teaspoon of vanilla
2½ cups of sifted flour
2 teaspoons of baking powder
½ teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons of milk

Cream the shortening and add the sugar slowly. Beat the eggs and add them and the vanilla and the milk. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together and add them slowly stirring well. Roll into a roll the size you want your cookies to be when you cut them off in slices, and then chill for some hours in the refrigerator. Cut in thin slices and bake on a greased baking sheet in a hot oven.

A taupe nylon raincoat is worn with a natural pigskin over-the-shoulder bag and a Swiss rayon umbrella. Coat and accessories designed by Du-Val.

Make-Believe in the Orange Tree

By MARION SIMMS

"DO YOU think a ship will ever come, Janet? Just think—we might have to stay on this island for the rest of our lives!"

Laura lay on her stomach on the rough, wooden platform nailed in the branches of the gnarled orange tree. She whacked a golden curl out of one eye, and banged her new white oxfords happily against the boards.

Janet, perched perilously out on a limb, busily searched the horizon through special binoculars. Her black pigtails waved wildly with her precarious balance. "Now, that *might* be a sail. Here, you look, Laura."

"Hmmmmm," said Laura, thoughtfully gripping the binoculars—two sections of an old garden hose attached with adhesive tape. "Certainly does look like a sail—"

"If only I hadn't just seen Ma hang up that dish towel, I'd *know* it was a sail," said Janet.

Both little girls giggled. From a crumpled brown paper sack in the hollow of the tree, Janet brought out some broken-down sandwiches. "It certainly is fun playing with you, Laura," she remarked admiringly. "You know how to pretend better than anyone else."

"Because I'm an only child, I guess," Laura replied. "You're lucky. Five sisters to play with. My—what makes this sandwich smell so?"

"Oh, that. Limburger. Start eating and you won't notice. Here, slap this slice of onion in between."

"I wonder if I should," Laura began hesitantly. "I'm not supposed to eat between meals. And *never* anything smelly."

"Go ahead, it won't hurt you. And you said you had lots of work to do today—"

Laura sighed and started chewing. "I know. Janet, it's funny about mothers. Either *they* work all the time—like your mother. Or *they* make the *children* work all the time—like mine. Honestly, sometimes I feel I've never been young at all. That's why it's so wonderful every week, Janet, when you come and I sneak away like this to play—"

A brisk, insistent voice began calling: "Miss Laura! Miss Laura!"

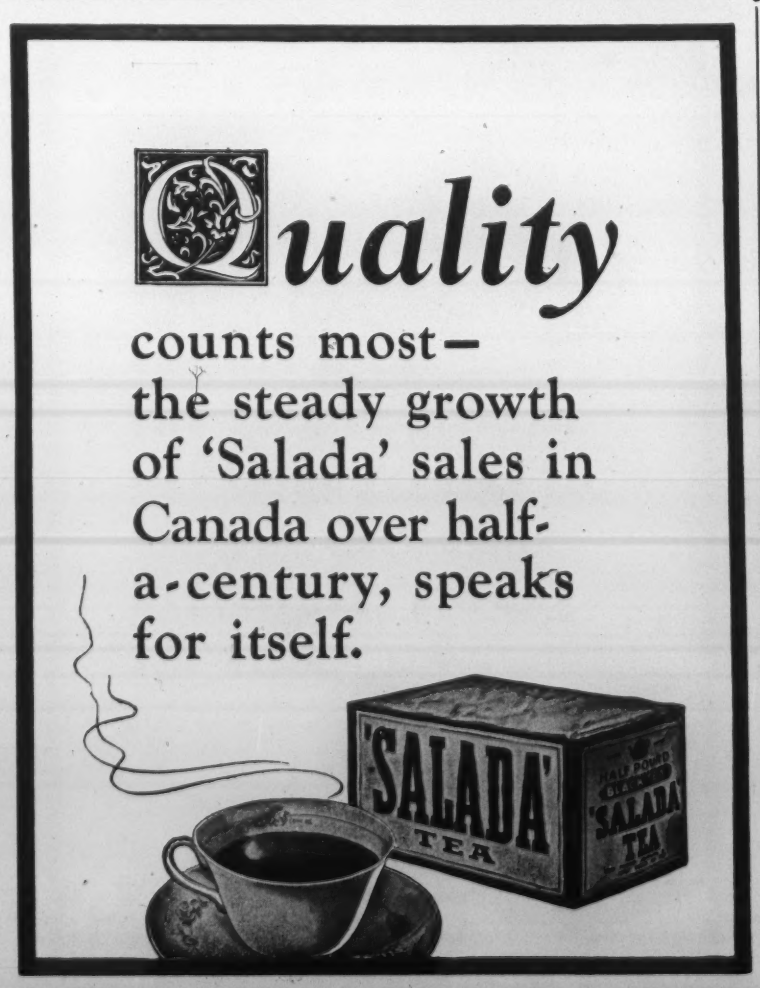
"Darn. Jason—" The golden-haired child put down her sandwich reluctantly.

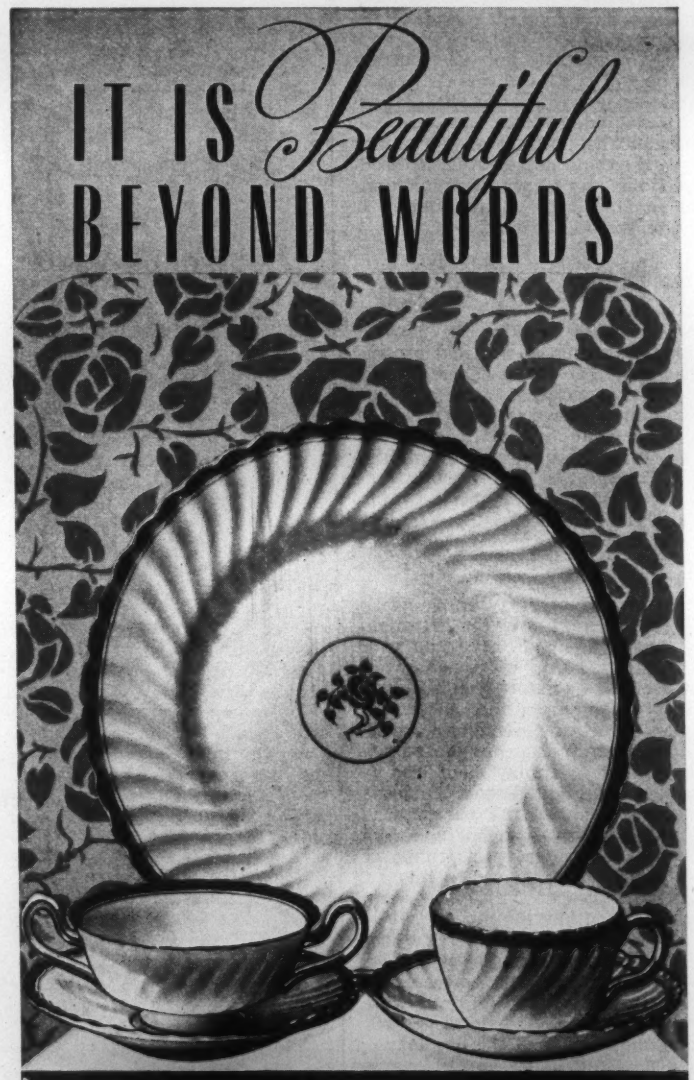
In a moment, Jason found them. A branch knocked off his peaked cap as he stepped beneath the orange tree in the vacant lot.

"Miss Laura," he said disapprovingly, "your mother wants you *at once*. Your salad is ready, and we leave in less than an hour. My, the odor around here. And Miss Laura, you know your mother strictly forbids your climbing trees with the laundress' little girl."

"Jason," said Laura severely, ignoring the chauffeur's outstretched hand as she descended the slats-staircase, "you always come just when I'm having fun."

"Hurry now, Miss Laura. You work this afternoon with Miss Colbert and Mr. MacMurray, and you know how the director dislikes tardiness. And your mother wants you to go over your lines before we leave for the studio."





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The Chinese Palate Is Catered to by Gifted Expert Cooks

By MARGARET SEATON CORRY

China.

IN CHINA, an eating place is more than a restaurant. It is a meeting place of friends, a salon where a family with all its living relatives can gather for special occasions, a board-room for the banking house where business deals can be discussed, a haven for young lovers where the spirit of Epicurus merges with Eros. It is a place where food is taken seriously, for the Chinese are serious about the art of eating.

In surroundings of faded elegance, you can cushion yourself in a velvet-covered, lace-tidied alcove, and watch the preparations of a soft-shoed waiter as he sets out the silver for the meal. Or, you can dine in more modern surroundings of highly-polished wood, with indirect lighting replacing the crystal chandeliers and glass tops replacing the damask tablecloths. But, everywhere, the service and the food vary only a degree in efficiency and quality.

While the waiter is setting each place with a silver rest for chopsticks and a silver serving spoon, a porcelain spoon, a bowl and a saucer-shaped plate, the tea boy brings weak green tea in covered glass tumblers which fit into silver holders. There are no napkins, but after the meal the tea boy offers, with the aid of tongs, a steaming hot towel from a silver basket.

The Chinese have a proverb that says "Better that a man should wait for his gruel than the gruel should wait for him." The soundness of this philosophy is proven as the food is cooked after it is ordered and, embodying the ultimate in flavor, it is brought to the table. To a Westerner, some of the food may be a trifle startling to the eye; as for instance, when the cover is lifted from a soup tureen and yellow-skinned chicken feet are seen floating among black rubber-like discs (Chinese mushrooms). When the clear broth is ladled into the tiny soup bowl, it's necessary to summon up strength of mind to take that first sip. Then, what started out as a blush for the barbarians is quickly changed to a smile of approval for the enterprising gastronomes as the flavorsome brew is enthusiastically supped to the finish!

A Chinese banquet is an affair of innumerable courses, but an ordinary dinner consists of five or six courses, which may start off with cold meats and fruits, sweetmeats and watermelon or sunflower seeds that are nibbled while the hot foods are being prepared. The hot dishes all arrive at once on silver platters set over hot water, and are placed in the middle of the table. Rice and soup usually "finish off" a meal.

Cantonese Experts

Before and during a meal, tea is sipped, also *Shaoshing* or *"samshu"* wine made from rice, which is fairly weak in effect, as Chinese wine-lovers are of mild temperament. There are no desserts on a Chinese menu, although occasionally a Cantonese restaurant will produce for Westerners a vanilla soufflé, which they bake to perfection, or an apple pudding made with semolina.

Westerners, observing a group of Chinese people congregating for a meal, are impressed with their exacting politeness until the food is placed in the center of the table. Then these people of culture and good taste seem to say away with refinement, on and in with substance. For each person reaches with his chopsticks and snares as many morsels of food as possible, which he either passes directly to his mouth or to his individual bowl. Chinese eat very quickly at first, dipping into one dish and then another. There is no halting to cut up food, as it is served in small pieces. When everyone seems satisfied—and exhausted — appreciation of the food is shown by loud belching.

Chinese food smells good. There is a crisp texture about it that feels good to the teeth and it looks mysterious. Mysterious, also, are the cooks about the food they prepare and recipes are usually closely guarded. Cantonese dishes are more familiar to the Westerners than those from other provinces as Chinese food that we knew "back home" was introduced by cooks from Canton — the wandering people.

One such dish is *Wun Ton* which is served either in a soup or fried with vegetables. A pastry is made of flour, a pinch of salt and water, then rolled out on a board with a rolling pin until very thin. It is cut in two-inch squares which are filled with chopped raw lean pork seasoned with salt, then folded over from corner to corner and pressed well at the edges.

Bird's Nest Soup

For *Wun Ton* soup, these meat-filled pastries are dropped into boiling seasoned broth, but for fried *Wun Ton* with vegetables they are fried in deep fat until brown then put aside on a platter. Roast pork, green peppers, bamboo shoots, water chestnuts and Chinese cabbage all sliced, are added to vinegar and water in a skillet along with sugar, salt and seasonings. When the boiling point has been reached soya sauce mixed to a smooth paste with cornstarch is added and the whole cooked until thickened. The vegetable mixture is poured over the fried *Wun Ton* when ready to serve.

Bird's Nest Soup is considered a great delicacy. These nests are formed of a glutinous white secretion produced by sea birds in almost inaccessible rocky caves somewhere along the China Sea. A rich man's food as the poor cannot afford to buy them, they are said to be healthful and are eaten for longevity. The nests are soaked in water then boiled, washed in cold water and drained. Chicken stock is heated and the nests are added with salt and seasonings. When the boiling point is reached, beaten egg whites are stirred in and cornstarch is used for thickening. This soup tastes very starchy and has an unforgettable flavor of stale fish.

If Bird's Nest Soup is totally at odds with our Western fare, this does not apply to Chinese Roast Chicken, which is superb. Soya sauce, a clove of garlic, a teaspoon each of chopped scallions, gourmet powder, salt, cinnamon, rice wine and three teaspoons of sugar are mixed together then boiled with one and one-half cups of water. This brew is poured into the dressed chicken and the openings are sewn up. The chicken is then dipped several times in hot water and wiped with a dry cloth. Honey is rubbed over the chicken which is placed on a meat rack in a roasting pan and roasted for forty-five minutes.

Egg-Flowers Soup is as decorative as it is nutritious. Half a cup of finely chopped water chestnuts are added to a quart of boiling chicken broth and cooked five minutes. Two eggs are beaten then stirred well into the broth until they form small flowers. Salt and pepper are added to taste. Shrimp Cakes are a form of pancake made with eggs, finely sliced cooked shrimp, soya sauce and seasonings.

Sweet and Pungent Mandarin Fish is fish cut into small pieces, dipped into beaten eggs, sprinkled well with flour then fried in deep fat for ten minutes. In another skillet, three-quarters of a cup of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one cup of water, a little garlic, soya sauce and salt are mixed, brought to a boil then thickened with a paste of cornstarch and water. The fried fish is served with this rich sauce poured over the top. Sweet and Pungent Shrimps, or Pork, or Beef is treated in the same way.

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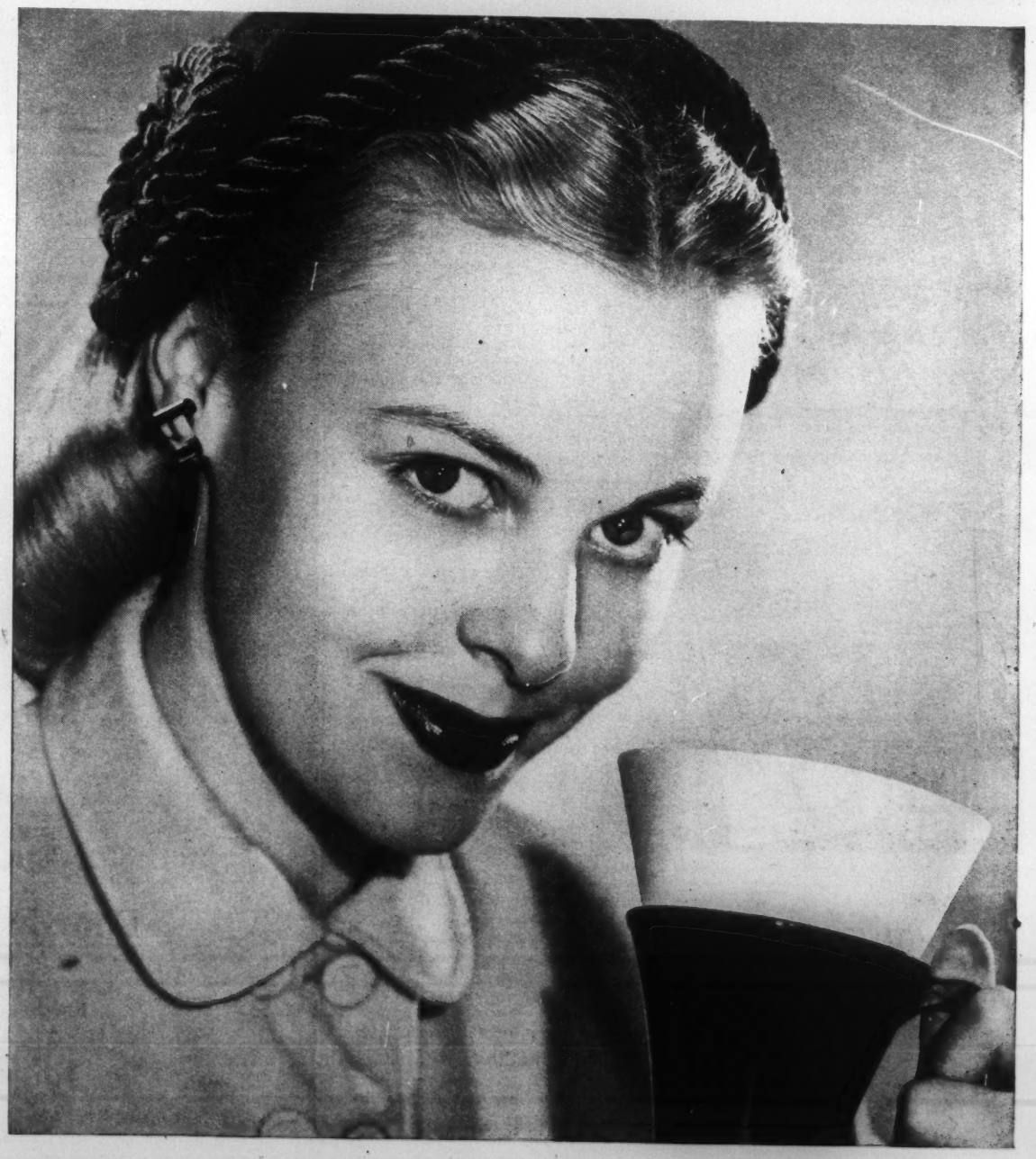

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THE OTHER PAGE

Yellowhead and Sir Sam

By JOHN F. DAVIDSON

IT MAY seem a far cry from an old contemporary Ojibwa chief to the late Sir Sam Hughes of variegated World War I memories. The following episode brings them together in an intimate way which does justice to both.

A few years ago I was collecting folktales from one Dave Simcoe, a leading citizen of the Rama Reserve on the east shore of Lake Couchiching. As he showed me around the not too highly painted settlement, talking of the culture hero Nanabush and kindred subjects, he suddenly deposited me before an old and faded prophet dreaming of the past. I stood in the venerable presence of Musquakie (Red Earth). In his nineties now (if he is still living), he was sitting alone in his little shack-like house in the manner of the old and infirm Ojibwa who have no direct descendants to care for them.

Elijah Yellowhead, as he is better son, I learned, of William Yellowhead, war chief of the Ojibwa at the taking of Detroit in 1812. Perhaps he himself rates at least equal fame in Ontario's annals as having sat as model for one of the Indians in the magnificent Champlain monument group at Orillia, Ont.

The old man began by uttering a fervent but pathetic plea that the injustice in the matter of the Indians' hunting rights should cease; he told me that John A. Macdonald had written to his grandfather that if he took his case to the Indian Agent they would get their rights. But that was the end of that. His great-grandfather he described as "King of the Indians" and a "chief for ever."

And now we came to Sir Sam. It must have been somewhere near 1914 when the Canadian Minister of War took Musquakie to Ottawa, up to a big building where he saw the "corner-stone inside" and where the roof was "all glass." There were books in all languages. The climax came in the Parliament Buildings.

"He said to me," recounted Yellowhead, "'You see that thing, over there in the front?' 'Yes.' 'That chair belongs to the Governor General; go and sit down there a little while.' I sat there for two or three minutes. 'You're the Big Chief,' he said. A thousand years from now, no Indian would be allowed to sit there." (The last sentence apparently means that many years *ago*, no Indian would have been given this privilege.)

So here is one old Indian who has his memories, as well as his sense of injury, as he sits there alone with his pipe by the shores of Lake Couchiching; and a kindly, not to suggest "political," act is placed on the record for Sir Sam Hughes.

Contiguity and Distance

By J. E. MIDDLETON

YOU can be remote without being distant. Contrariwise, the closer you are to the rest of the busy, hard-breathing populace the more distant you are likely to be. For twenty years our next-door neighbors on each side of a crowded street nodded to us o'mornings; in summer at vesper-time they might toss over the fence the observation "A lovely day." We agreed, and that was that.

There was no reason for intimacy. Neither family went to our church. Neither husband followed our vocation. The wives didn't attend the same butcher's shop. We never encountered one another down town. Life went on placidly, each of us minding our own business with intensity, and making no explorations towards friendship.

Why should we? Something unpleasant might crop up. Who knows? Perhaps A (to the north) might turn out to be a member of the Rotary Club. Perhaps B (to the south) might be one of the terrible people called sales-managers. So, following the safety-first policy of "No Commitments" we preserved the status quo.

We never ate a meal in either neighbor's house. They never supped with us. There may have been calls, but if so they were brief and business-like, dealing with support for Alderman X or subscriptions for the Red Cross, or the need of signing a petition for new local improvement.

And how right we were! Only the other day, long after we moved from the district, we heard, quite by accident, that our former neighbors, the A's (to the north) belonged to quite the wrong sort of church!

Yes, we moved; to a new region miles and miles from the city hall; to a district without sidewalks, shade trees or other frivolities. Each bungalow was separated from the next by a twelve-foot driveway. The houses were set well back on the lots so that the folks across the street were comfortably afar — to be observed best by opera glasses.

It's positively astonishing what gracious people live on that street. Already some of them, indeed most of them, are our most intimate friends. And no wonder. Bliggins plays chess; in itself a proof of intellectual and social competence. Barton is effective at gin rummy, and his bridge is competent, if not inspired. We're out to dinner every so often, and in response we entertain at high tea, or at coffee-before-bedtime. On a Sunday night our piano may tinkle religiously for the pleasure of the neighbors, or even thunder a certain Prelude in C Sharp Minor.

Now if we could find a spot, perhaps out West, where our nearest neighbor would be three or four miles away what intimacy might we reach!

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And quickly there your panacea swallow,
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Or an untimely accident may follow
And well I shall deserve my horrid fate.
My teeth, my gums, my hair, are all in danger
Or so you categorically state,
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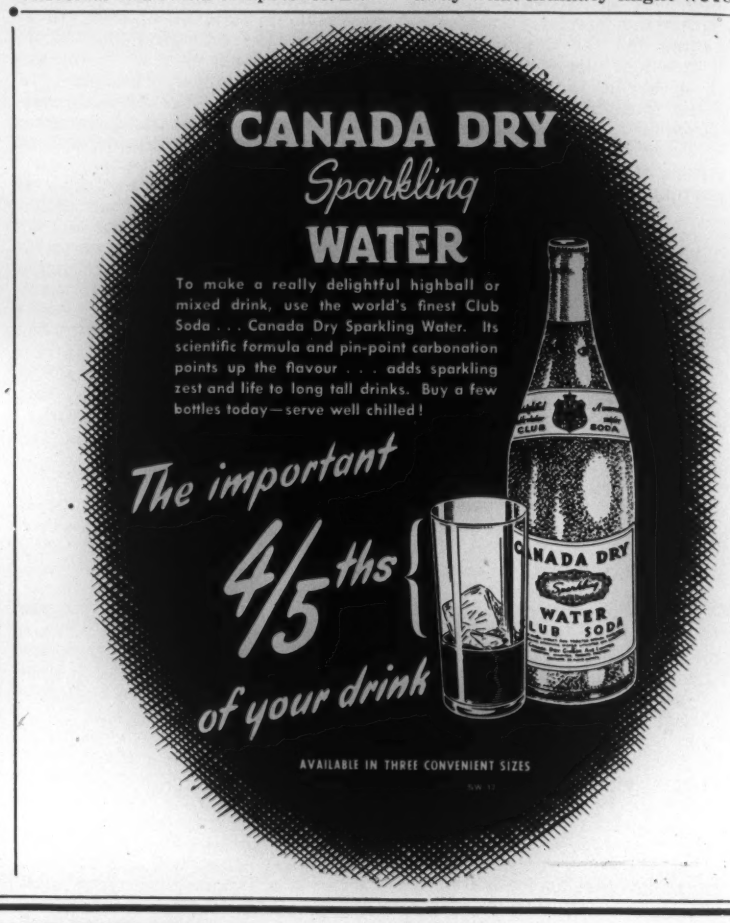
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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

French Canadian Thought and The Centenary of Leon Bloy

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE centenary of Léon Bloy attracted a good deal of attention in French Canada—and very little, we fear, in English-speaking Canada—during the year 1946. He is an author who had an immense influence on the French writers of what may be called the Extreme Right in contemporary French literature, who in turn are those who have been most followed and most influential in French Canada, and it is probable that more of the current tendencies of Rightist thinking in Quebec can be traced to him than French Canadians themselves were aware until the centenary focused their attention on him.

In the current issue of *Les Carnets Viatoriens*, the quarterly of the Clerics of Saint Viateur, there appears the first instalment of a series of articles on Bloy by Father Gustave Lamarche, editor of the magazine and a member of the French Canadian Academy. He represents Bloy as the apostle of the virtue of Poverty, a virtue which has a very strong appeal to French Canadians if only as a protest against the overwhelming and almost universal sin of English-speaking North America, that of Covetousness, or an excessive and abnormal concentration on the riches of this world. Devotion to Poverty is not without its consequences both to the devotee and to his family, and Father Lamarche notes with a certain sympathy that two of Bloy's children died of want and his wife came near dying in 1895 as a result of extreme privation.

To a man of this disposition it is clear that the twentieth century could not be anything but an age of infamy and horror. Bloy was largely responsible for the great revival of interest in, or rather enthusiasm for, the Middle Ages, the thirteenth century which he described as "the apogee of the human spirit," the time when mankind did not ask to *know* but was content to *believe*. In this state of mind he naturally conceived a passionate hostility towards the whole system of thought and behavior which may be summed up under the title of the Modern Mind—the Reformation, the advance of science, the bourgeoisie, the competitive system, the mastery of the physical resources of the world. Such passions need fixation, they need an objective against which they can be directed; and Bloy found this fixation in the rise of England as the great Protestant nation of Western Europe. In a footnote Father Lamarche observes: "The faith of Bloy in his country (France) is extraordinary, but since it could not possibly remain on what we may call the 'carnal' level it becomes part of his faith in the Church. As an example take this quotation: 'Two things, and no more, appeared to Marchenoir to justify the effort to overcome the nausea of this abominable contemplation: the indefectible preeminence of the Papacy, and the inalienable sovereignty of France.' And further, if Bloy had so intense a hatred for England, it was because he saw in her the essential enemy of the Church. Again: 'But England was not merely the natural enemy of France; she was her *supernatural* enemy. Nearly three centuries earlier—before the time when the impure demons of Protestant mercantilism broke out from beneath the skirts of the odious Elizabeth—the father of this crowned female horse, the polygamous Henry VIII, had had to make only a single gesture, to bring all England, once named the Isle of Saints, to repudiate the Church'." (The French word *jument* has connotations which the English *mare* does not carry.)

This identification of France with the Gallican Church has a strong appeal to French Canadians. It gathers them up, as it were, into French history, and enables them to forget the French Revolution, in which they had no part and which had no effect upon them. It was the idea—singularly ill founded, one fears—that Marshal Pétain was about to restore France, under the aegis of a victorious Hitler, to a truly thirteenth century relationship with the Papacy, which led to the widespread sympathy with his régime among the more clericalist thinkers and writers of French Canada; and it was Bloy and his spiritual descendants who had prepared the way for the Pétainist régime in France itself. A very natural result of this state of mind is a strong distaste for any association of Canada with the British Commonwealth, a society of nations in which not only the chief partner but most of the members are pretty strongly Protestant, bourgeois and modernist.

The Bloy school is not by any means the only contemporary French school which has been influential in Quebec, but it is the one which has appealed most strongly to the clericalist tendencies in that province. Father Lamarche sets up as the chief opposites to Bloy and the younger Claudel (also extremely important in French Canadian thought) the two great names of Valéry and Gide, the "gods" as he terms them of "an age which is almost more Luciferian than merely naturalistic"—almost the age of the Devil rather than that of the merely natural man. The characteristic of this age was described by Bloy in a famous passage as consisting in the fact that it debases everything, makes everything vile (*avilit*). "Other worlds had other occupations . . . . Other worlds were given to idealizing or materializing, to building or demolishing, to establishing justice or force. Other worlds made cities, communities, men or gods. The modern world debases. That is its specialty . . . . . When the modern world is debasing, it is doing its appointed work." It is a world in which everything is to be had for money; that which is not to be bought for money cannot be sold for money, and is therefore worth nothing.

This is obviously not a doctrine at which anybody can afford to sneer. Its foundations are in the eternal truths. It is possible to doubt whether even the thirteenth century was as devoid of these evils as Bloy imagined; it is not possible to doubt that they are evils. It is possible to believe that the Protestantism of England has not been an unmixed detriment to the progress of civilization (Bloy would of course deny that anything good could progress; either civilization does not progress or it is not good); it is not possible to believe that its admixture with the ethics of the Acquisitive Society (see Tawney) is wholly admirable. It is possible to regret that mankind has acquired so much scientific knowledge; it is difficult to see how we can get rid of it.

But the interesting part of the matter is its effect on the thinking of a large number of our fellow Canadian citizens. They have no wish to disguise from themselves, and could not if they would, the fact that the prevalent ethic and culture of English-speaking Canada is practically identical with that of the United States, and is therefore among the most extreme forms of the modernism against which Bloy protested so vehemently. This is one of the reasons why they are so anxious to preserve their own culture from being influenced any more than can be helped by that of the rest of North America.

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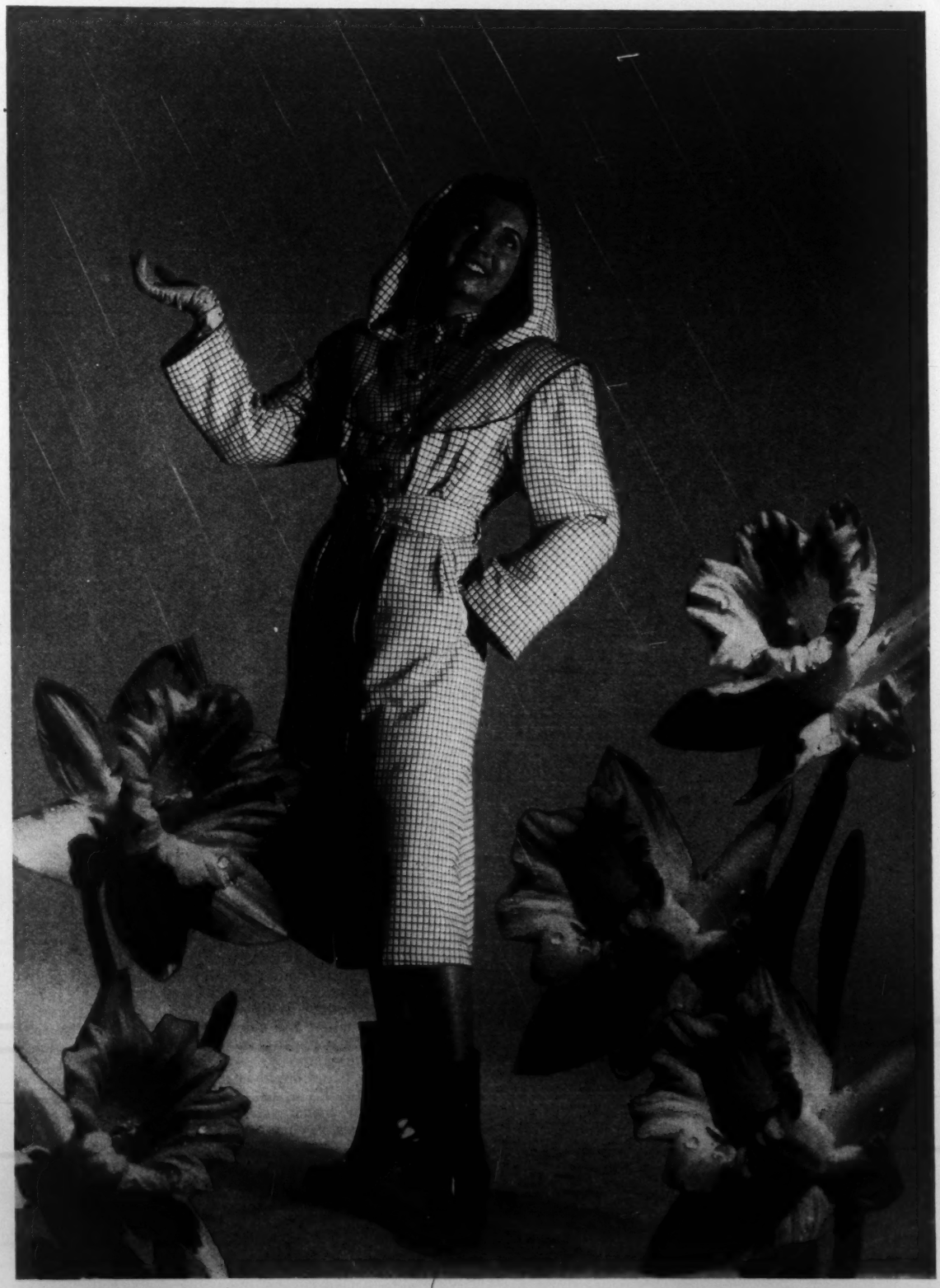

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All Nations to Offer Tariff Concessions?

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

Conflicting interests within the Empire, Britain's urgent need for new export fields, and U.S. designs on Empire markets, make the task before the delegates at the international trade talks in Geneva extremely difficult.

Early indications suggest Britain and the Dominions may agree to a limited reduction of Imperial preferences if other nations, especially the U.S., will make similar tariff concessions.

The preliminary discussions in London among the British Empire delegates before the international conference in Geneva had only limited objectives. There was no intention to formulate a common policy; only to exchange views on the main points. Nevertheless, a high degree of agreement seems to have been reached on one of the most disputed points of all, Imperial Preference.

The Empire countries are not willing to forego the advantages of preferential duties among themselves unless they are assured of a substantial and concrete advantage from the U.S., in reductions of that country's prohibitive tariffs. The Autralians, indeed, seem by no means enthusiastic about relinquishing preferences at all.

Britain, on the other hand, will need an expanded range for her exports when there are more of them available. She might—hypothetically—develop a large export trade with the United States in manufactured articles if the tariff barriers were lowered; certainly the Empire countries now actively developing their industries no longer offer unlimited possibilities for British exports.

The opposition to conceding Imperial Preference has a deep significance for the international talks. For the Empire policy was worked out after Britain and each Dominion had received from the U.S. Government a request that the system of Imperial Preference should be eliminated. Tentatively, at least, that demand has been rejected. There is a sharp difference of opinion between the U.S. and most of the Empire countries on a matter which is taken very seriously by both sides.

This is not a matter which can be settled by abstract principles. There are conflicting interests, not only as between the Empire and foreign countries, but within the Empire: for instance, between producers, who want assured markets, and consumers, who want low prices.

The Colonial dependencies, whose standard of living is low, have an obvious interest in obtaining as many goods as foreign countries are willing to supply at low prices. On the other hand, international trade is so artificial in any case, in present conditions, that any group has a right to protect its interests until some other group shows proof that it is willing to concede something.

U.S. Concessions?

Unfortunately, there is no sign that the U.S. is willing to sacrifice anything serious in return for a liberalizing of trade between the British Empire countries and the world at large. A 50 per cent limit to duty reductions when some of the duties are fabulously high, and an escape clause which makes nonsense of any concession, since a concession will be annulled if it threatens a vested in-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Need for Lower Prices

By P. M. RICHARDS

IF PRICES continue climbing as they're climbing now, and if taxes stay up and incomes don't rise proportionately with prices, it's plain enough that something will break. And that the break, primarily, will be in consumer purchasing. A lot of consumers will decide that they can't afford to pay the prices asked—or, if they pay them, that they can't buy other wanted things, and they'll postpone or cut down buying wherever possible.

This, actually, is already happening. Orders for durable goods such as motorcars or refrigerators are being cancelled in some instances, as the goods become available. But the accumulation of orders is so large that other takers are readily found, and this tends to hide the significant fact of increasing consumer resistance to high prices.

A few manufacturers, like Ford and Chrysler in the case of automobiles, have made minor price reductions in opposition to the general price trend, but most producers, despite current high profits, have been unwilling to cut prices, on the principle that, with taxes and wage rates what they are and with new wage demands in prospect, they'd better "get all they can while the getting is good."

Yet the height of prices, and their continued uptrend, greatly strengthen the labor unions' case for new wage increases and at the same time threaten to bring about the recession in business which businessmen are trying to hedge against by holding on to present profit-making prices. And maybe more than a recession, if the present wage-price spiral is permitted to continue.

Mr. Truman's Warning

President Truman, in a press conference last week, warned of inflation and said it was up to those who believed in free enterprise to make the system work and that a general reduction in prices was a necessary first step. Walter Morrow, president of the American Retail Federation, issued a statement saying that "The President is right. He is trying to prevent another acceleration of the price spiral by taking the steam out of demands for another round of wage increases. The price structure is the logical point of attack." The Chamber of Commerce of the United States agreed with Mr. Truman that "If prices continue to get out of hand severe damage may be done to our economy." On the other hand, it said that "It is unfair to hold business solely responsible for the sharp rise in prices in recent months." This obviously is true; high wage and material costs and high taxes are big factors.

But the exceptionally high level of current business profits—substantially exceeding, in the first quarter of 1947, the excellent showing of last year for many firms—puts business on the spot in respect of public opinion. The answer would seem to be that, with costs at peak levels, business can only go so far in reducing prices, but that in its own interests and the public's, it would be wise to do what it can, and do it soon. Otherwise the case for private enterprise and freedom from controls will suffer. Consumers are not disposed to be squeezed beyond a point merely to increase already large business profits.

But it should be stated as widely as possible (and it is a pity that Mr. Truman did not make this point) that the preservation of the private enterprise system does not depend only on the policies of business management but on those of the labor unions and the farmers and the taxing authorities as well. If the system which has produced so much wealth and social advancement is to be preserved and improved, there must not only be cooperation between its various parts but also wage, tax and price relationships that create incentive for producers and adequate purchasing power for consumers at one and the same time.

Each is as necessary as the other. Together they mean jobs and still more jobs. The aim must not be to get all the traffic will stand at the moment but to build healthy relationships between all the factors involved in production and distribution, so that the system will function efficiently and produce abundantly.

Policy of Cooperation

This seems obvious, but it is the opposite of what now exists. Prosperity for all comes from abundant production at low prices, not from our restricted production and high prices. Mr. Truman might well employ his re-established prestige to drive these points home to management and labor, that too-high prices operate to reduce sales and thus, in the long run, to lower production and sales and profits. Likewise that too-high wages operate to reduce the number of jobs; those working have to contribute to the support of a large body of unemployed.

The main threat to the economy at the present time is an insufficiency of consumer purchasing power, prices having advanced faster than incomes for some time past. The prospect is that prices will move downward, as a result of consumer resistance and pressure such as that exerted by Mr. Truman, until prices and incomes come closer to a state of balance. But unless there is conscious effort to maintain this balance, the down move of prices may go too far, and we may see as much harm resulting from deflation as is now threatened by inflation. Deflation, carried beyond the point of correction of the preceding inflation, means depression and unemployment, perhaps severe.

If management and labor would but realize that they are partners in production, and primarily the servants of the consumers, they would win more favor with the public, as well as a better working relationship between themselves. The public now views both with distrust, and is inclined to favor restrictive legislation against both. With sufficient provocation from both, the public might even do away with the private enterprise system, of which they are the chief components.

Rich Siberian Gold Strike Will Help Pay for Russia's Imports

An immensely rich gold deposit has been discovered in Siberia recently and is already being worked. The Siberian strike, which is near the Kolyma and Indigirka rivers, is said to be comparable to the discovery at Sutter's Mill which started the historic rush to California in '49. The Soviet Yenisei Gold Trust has rushed all available equipment to the area. Orders have been placed in the U.S. for the construction of five large modern gold dredges, 12 dragline dredges and other mine and smelter equipment. Large coal deposits have also been found in the surrounding district. The above picture shows a dredger at work in the river bed at the new Isov goldfields while a worker controls the process. Below . . .

. . . a group of women workers sorting ore at the mine. The lower picture was taken at a reindeer farm near Tixie Bay on the Soviet Arctic where the animals are used for transportation to and from mines, and for food.

(*Continued from Page* 46)

terest, gave little hope of a workable agreement between the conflicting principles. President Truman, in his speech at Waco, Texas, which was by no means conciliatory, stated bluntly that the aim of the U.S. was not free trade; and when he said that trade should be freer he gave the unfortunate impression that he meant it should be freer for the United States.

Sir Stafford Cripps, in a debate on import and export policy, stated British policy a little more diplomatically, but he did say clearly that Britain was under no "one-sided" obligation to eliminate, or even reduce, Imperial Preference. He did, however, introduce into the discussion a particularly important element, one which stresses the mid-way position of Britain between the U.S. and, say, Australia, in this matter of preferences.

Britain is faced with a crisis, on overseas trade account, or on home trade account, or on both, unless she can increase her exports within a reasonable time to the objective of 75 per cent above 1938 volume. Whatever may have have been the idea when this target was originally fixed, it is now obvious that there is no possibility of so great an expansion of Britain's trade unless the circle of world trade is widened.

The task of the British delegates at the international talks is going to be difficult. Britain has become associated very closely, perhaps too closely, with U.S. finance, and, whatever may happen behind the scenes, a public conflict of opinion would be embarrassing. She cannot afford to relinquish the benefits of Imperial Preference without something substantial in return and the bond of Empire would in any case restrain her from sacrificing much on the Dominion's behalf. But she needs free trade.

It seems to resolve itself to the question whether a good bargain can be made with the U.S., reciprocating preference concessions for tariff concessions.

If the U.S. is intent on a one-way trade policy no agreement can ever be reached. The U.S. market, for a manufacturing country like Britain, is potentially immense, but its possibilities have never materialized. U.S. exporters, however, have their eyes on the Dominion and Colonial markets for a wide variety of manufactures; and they have an eye also (it was learned with some surprise when the list of requests for tariff reductions was presented to the British Government) on the U.K. market for such products as fruit, fresh or canned.

The best thing for all the world would be an abandonment of restrictive trading policies, with protection accorded only to those industries which were obviously an economic proposition on the long term.

Failing that general freeing of trade, there seems to be no alternative to commercial bargaining on a national, or ultra-national scale. Even that bargaining will get nowhere unless the main parties are prepared to make basic concessions. The prospect for the Geneva talks is from this view somewhat gloomy.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Newer Levels at Kerr-Addison Are Returning Gratifying Results

By JOHN M. GRANT

THAT Kerr-Addison Gold Mines—nine year old gold producer in the Larder Lake camp—is meeting with outstanding results at depth is evidenced from the annual report for 1946. In this J. Y. Murdoch, president, particularly draws attention to the gratifying results obtained from drifting and drilling below the 1,450-foot level down to, and on the 1,900-foot level, and the newer levels indicate a higher grade of ore with depth. During the past year the known ore lengths on the lower horizons were extended considerably and in addition ore reserves above the 1,450-foot level were increased despite the treatment of a higher tonnage of ore than in the preceding twelve months. On the 1,600-foot horizon, the most advanced of the new levels, carbonate-type orebodies are indicated for total lengths of 1,400 feet, having an average grade of $9.41 per ton over an average width of 20 feet. In addition flow-type orebodies are indicated for total lengths of 2,845 feet, grading $7.90 over an average width of 51 feet.

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Net profit of Kerr-Addison for 1946, despite the lower price received for gold in the final six months of the year, amounted to $1,384,691 or 29.27 cents per share as against $983,381 or 20.78 cents per share in 1945. Net working capital was reduced to $3,211,031 from $3,704,163 and this was largely accountable for by heavy expenditures in preparation for increasing mill capacity. Ore reserves, all above the 1,450-foot level, totalled 8,464,950 tons at the end of the year, having a grade of $6.93 per ton. This compares with 8,379,951 tons, grading $6.90 per ton. Additional work has increased the indicated tonnage of partially developed ore between the 1,450 and 1,650-foot levels approximately 220,000 tons to 2,220,000 tons and this grades $8.11 per ton.

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With the improved labor situation Kerr-Addison Gold Mines has been able to restore the milling rate to 2,000 tons daily and expects shortly to have this up to 2,100. Orders have been placed for practically all of the equipment required in connection with the plant expansion program which is destined to make it Canada's leading gold producer. Construction to expand the plant to 4,000 tons daily will commence as soon as the weather permits in the Spring. It is expected that daily mill tonnage will be at 3,000 tons early in 1948 and that possibly the 4,000 ton objective will be reached before the end of that year. The main excavation for the mill addition was completed late last year and other excavation and foundation work for all plant buildings will be rushed in the spring. While the schedule called for all buildings to be closed in before the winter of 1947, the entire construction program has been delayed six months due to industrial strikes.

•

Due to the labor shortage, loss of the 10% exchange premium on gold and other exported products priced in U.S. currency and to the strike at its mine, sharply lower earnings were shown by Noranda Mines for 1946. Net profit of $6,287,284 equal to

(*Continued on Page* 51)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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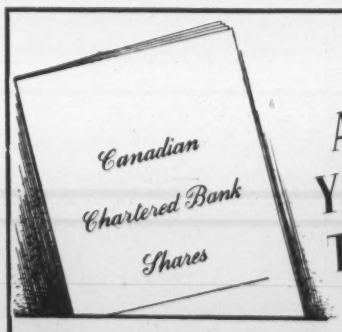

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"Canadian Chartered Bank Shares"

An analysis of the shares of the seven Canadian Chartered Banks listed on The Toronto Stock Exchange, with some significant provisions of the Bank Act, 1944.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. T. P., Sydney Mines, N.S.—The sinking of a shaft to 350 feet and the cutting of stations at 175 and 300 feet, has been recommended for CALDER BOUSQUET GOLD MINES, holding 20 claims in Bousquet township, northwestern Quebec, following favorable results of work carried out to date. Close to 14,000 feet of diamond drilling was completed last year and this outlined the east zone for approximately 400 feet to a depth of 450 to 500 feet. Average width of the structure is over 21 feet. What may be another lens was indicated in cross-sectional drilling west from the east zone and another structure was indicated farther west. The south greywacke zone now has an indicated length of at least 700 feet and an average width of 8.8 feet, while the north conglomerate zone has an indicated length of 500 to 600 feet and average width of over 14 feet.

N. F. B., Brockville, Ont.—Substantially increased business, in part due to additional outlets, made 1946 one of the best years in the history of THAYERS LTD. Although not in a position to entertain a building program, principally due to shortage of supplies, the company was successful in considerably expanding its dealer organization. Net profits for the year, ended Dec. 31, 1946, after provision for depreciation and taxes totalled $46,195, equal to $4.87 a share on the $3.50 cumulative preference shares, compared with $28,495, or $3 a share, for the previous year. After providing $23,712 to cover the year-end dividend of $2.50 a share on the preference stock and transfer of $1,950 to sinking fund for redemption of the preferred shares, $20,533 was added to surplus, increasing that account to $79,213. Considerable expenditures have been made in the improvement of service stations, trucks, etc., and further heavy expenditures are necessary to bring about maximum improvements in buildings and equipment. Barring unforeseen difficulties, the prospects for 1947 are encouraging, says F. G. McAlister, president.

W.A.G., Philadelphia, Pa. — A favorable ore picture has been indicated on the Arseno group, Indin Lake, of DIVERSIFIED MINING INTERESTS (CANADA) LTD. one of the biggest of the Yellowknife operations outside of Yellowknife Bay. The results of the diamond drilling program to date have given sufficient promise that a substantial program of underground development is planned. A mining plant has been delivered to the property, the shaft collared and sinking will get underway immediately the equipment is installed. The shaft is to be standard three - compartment size with a view to hoisting at least 400 tons per day, with first lateral work planned at 200 and 325 feet depth. A deep diamond drilling program carried out in the latter part of 1946, proved the continuation to depth of 450 to 500 feet of the good values encountered in shallow diamond drilling of the No. 1 or main deposit. Continuous vein structure has been indicated for over 1,000 feet, and the

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A" Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

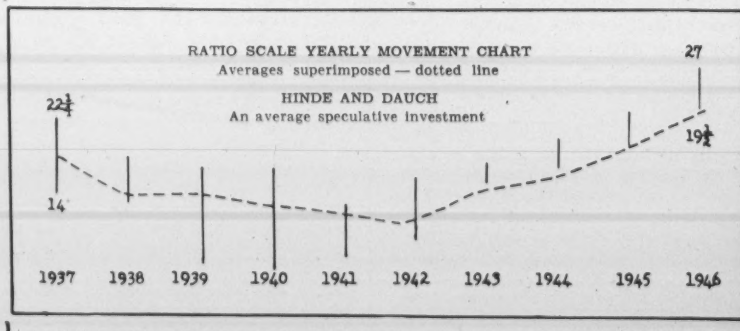
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada Ltd.

			Averages	H & D Paper
PRICE 31 March 47	— $21.00			
YIELD	— 4.7%	Last 1 month	Down 2.4%	Down 5.6%
INVESTMEIT INDEX	— 94	Last 12 months	Down 9.9%	Down 8.7%
GROUP	— "B"	1942-46 range	Up 160.0%	Up 184.2%
FACTORS	—Average	1946-47 range	Down 19.6%	Down 27.8%



SUMMARY: Readers are requested to note that we have substituted the word AVERAGE as more clearly expressing the classification of a stock than the word NEUTRAL.

Stocks that are expected to do well but which are not outstanding can be rated ABOVE AVERAGE; while those that are slightly under par but still have merit can be rated UNDER AVERAGE to distinguish them from those rated definitely UNATTRACTIVE.

Hinde and Dauch is used to portray an average stock.

This company manufactures fibre and paperboard shipping boxes and corrugated paper products at its plants in Toronto, Montreal and Trenton. It has recently announced that an additional plant will be built at Chatham.

The stock affords a yield of almost 5%. One can hardly anticipate any nearby increase in the dividend but the addition of the new plant will eventually add to their earnings.

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DIVIDEND NO. 122

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on June 2, 1947 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1947

By Order of the Board
W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto,
April 10, 1947.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 241

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st March, 1947.

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vein is open at both ends, with structure and mineralization becoming stronger at the north end. According to Dr. J. F. Wright, consulting geologist, the present indications are that the northern extension of the ore zone, still unexplored for 3,000 feet, will prove as important, or more important, than the length explored to date, in which case a second shaft will be required. The "A" deposit is estimated by Dr. Wright to carry 325 to 375 tons per foot in depth and "B" and "C" deposits each perhaps 100 to 150 tons per foot in depth. The indicated grade is from $15.75 to $18.20. In January an additional 100,000 shares were taken down by the underwriters at $1.25 a share.

L. A. N., Three Rivers, Que.—DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORP. LTD., reported a net profit of $847,034, or 81 cents a share for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946. This was a decline from the 1945 net profit of $1,249,213 or $1.20 a share. Operating profit was $4,191,000, against $4,210,000 and depreciation $2,182,913 versus $1,847,964. Current assets were $27,940,774, and current liabilities $6,999,513, leaving a net working capital of $20,941,231, as compared with $20,497,221 the previous year.

D. E. R., Estevan, Sask.—Yes, the FORTY-FOUR MINES property adjoins San Antonio Gold Mines in Manitoba and is controlled by the latter company. I understand that the directors are hopeful that sufficient labor will be available this year to carry out a considerable amount of underground work. A total of 76½ feet of lateral work was carried out from a point on the 16th level of the San Antonio Mine in 1946, and in this same area 199 feet of diamond drilling was completed. The amount of work accomplished was much less than originally intended and the curtailment was due entirely to lack of skilled personnel. As at December 31st, the company had $150,956 cash and $39,468 investments in other companies (approximately market value $78,160). In accordance with the original agreement with Forty-Four Mines and San Antonio the option to purchase 250,000 shares of treasury stock, at 30 cents per share, has been exercised by the latter on the terms that the commitment is firm and payment is to be made within 60 days of demand by Forty-Four Mines.

A. M. L., Montreal, Que.—Net earnings of $19,855, equal to 84 cents a share on the 7 per cent $100 par preference, have been reported by CLAUDE NEON GENERAL ADVERTISING LTD. for 1946, compared with $4,051 or 17 cents for the previous year. Operating profits were doubled at $106,190, reserve for depreciation was increased to $61,496 from $31,753, and provision for income and excess profits taxes to $13,264 from $3,034 for 1945. W. T. Sutton, president, says that although good progress has been made, income tax problems have not been entirely disposed of, and until they are it is not advisable to bring forward a plan of reorganization.

A. C. F., Chicoutimi, Que.—I understand the decision of ARJON GOLD MINES, in the Larder Lake area, to suspend diamond drilling and explore the property from underground at a neighboring property, was due to the unusually high drilling costs. Arjon hopes to commence exploration this summer from either Armistice or Kerr-Addison. Armistice is understood to plan sinking below the present bottom of 650 feet to a depth of 1,200 feet, in order to carry out drifting in deeper horizons. The most advantageous horizon from which to do work on Arjon, it is said, will probably be from the 2,500-level at Kerr-Addison, now about 1,200 feet from the Arjon boundary, when, and if, it can be extended into the latter property. Arjon at the end of 1946 had net working capital of $73,000 which is believed by directors to be ample for the recommended initial underground work.

D. C. J., Victoria, B.C. — Lower taxes and depreciation enabled CANADIAN BRONZE CO. LTD. in 1946 to show improvement in net profit, which amounted to $256,478, equal after preferred dividends to $2.73 a share on the common stock. In 1945 net profit, excluding $37,000 refundable portion of excess profits tax, was $200,767, or $2.04 a common share. Gross operating profit, compared with the previous year, declined $51,358 to $547,357. Depreciation was $5,955 lighter at $32,250, and income and excess profits taxes of $220,000 compared with $325,180, including refundable portion, in 1945. After dividends of $167,500 on the preferred and common stocks, $88,978 was added to earned surplus, increasing the account to $721,940. Special surplus, representing estimated refundable portion of excess profits tax, was shown at the year-end at $176,400. Working capital, including marketable securities at market value, as of Dec. 31, 1946, improved to $990,900 from $916,389 a year earlier.

G. R. M., Brantford, Ont.—While BIDGOOD KIRKLAND GOLD MINES is increasing its authorized capitalization from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares, I understand that no option or underwriting agreement affecting this new stock has been entered into as yet nor is one considered at this time. The purpose of the increase is officially stated to make available shares for financing purposes should it be necessary to implement the great amount of development work necessary in view of the depleted ore reserves on the old established levels. Development being carried out on the lower levels is directed at finding a projection of the good 14th-level vein, from which much of the mill feed had been secured.

W. L. S., Windsor, Ont.—If your DULUTH RED LAKE GOLD MINES shares are not registered in your name it might be worth while to have this done. Shareholders are advised that changes in the management and direction of the company makes this advisable in order that progress reports now being mailed may reach them. The transfer agent is Sterling Trusts Corporation, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, or you could request information on current developments from the company's head office, 200 Bay Street, Toronto. The Duluth property is in Balmer township, Red Lake area, about half a mile east of the Dickenson Red Lake Mines and I understand deeper drilling is planned. Exploration which started in 1945 disclosed three wide, well mineralized shear zones. A magnetometer survey was made last year and some diamond drilling completed. This drilling indicated that heavier drill equipment was needed and early commencement of this work is expected.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Next Test 1946 Lows

BY HARUSPEX

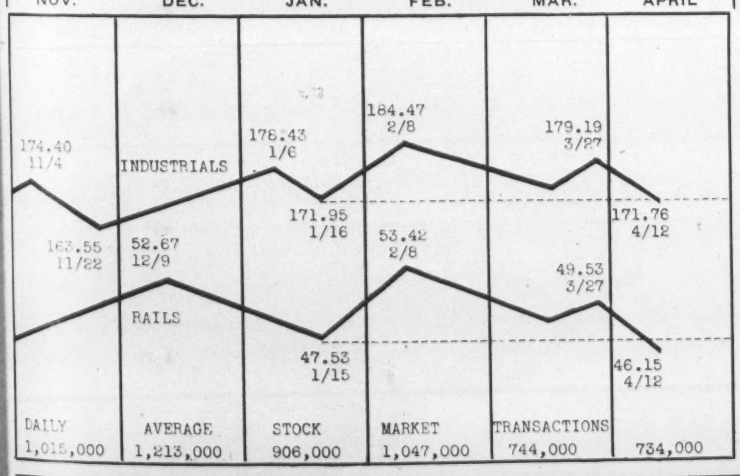
THE LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum technical recovery carried into February. Subsequently, intermediate decline has been underway.

There is a fairly wide opinion, in which we share, that downward price readjustment in commodities and some lowering in the business level will get under way during the latter part of the year. If this development is witnessed, it is probable that stock prices will show renewed weakness of major character with probable entrance into new low ground as compared with levels established on the August to October break of last year. Meanwhile, that is, pending such developments in general commodity prices and business, or pending definite proof that such developments are not to occur, it is doubtful if any upward move in stocks will be seen.

In the foregoing remarks, we have referred to market action over a longer-term period. As concerns the three to six weeks immediately ahead we cannot overlook the fairly high rate at which earnings and business are being maintained over the first quarter, or the probability that such favorable levels will be maintained during the second quarter. Against this factor is an uneasy labor situation as exemplified in the nation-wide telephone strike in the U.S.A. Discouragement incidental to this last-mentioned condition, combined with the broader economic background have brought about renewed market weakness with testing of the 1946 low points now underway. Decisive breaking of these lows by both averages would, of course, reconfirm the primary direction of the market as still downward. Ability of one or both averages, however, after one or two weeks of testing, to hold at or above the 1946 lows, would establish a foundation for another intermediate upturn.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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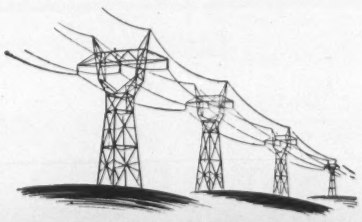

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ABOUT INSURANCE

How Life Policies Have Been Made More Liberal Over the Years

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is fortunate for the buying public that life insurance was established and developed as a private competitive enterprise and was not in the beginning set up and carried on as a state monopoly.

Under the stimulus of keen competition as to rates and benefits, a steady broadening of coverage and improvement in service has been taking place down the years, whereas under a state monopoly the people would have to be satisfied with whatever the authorities decided to offer them.

ONE of the reasons why life insurance has steadily grown in popular favor, as attested by the large volume now in force, is that the business has been conducted on the private enterprise system, with plenty of competition as to rates and benefits among the various institutions offering this form of financial protection to the public. The stimulus of competition has brought about a continual broadening and liberalizing of policy provisions which would never have taken place had life insurance been established as a state monopoly in the beginning, and which would come to an end if proposals for the nationalization of the business should ever be put into effect.

In order to get some idea of the progress which has been made in improving and broadening the service performed by life insurance, one has only to compare the policy forms in use six to seven decades ago with the liberal contracts now on the market. In those early days the insured was required to pay the premium at the home office of the company on the due date every year during the life of the policyholder, otherwise the insurance would become void and all premiums theretofore paid would be forfeited to the company. All statements, answers and representations in the application for the policy were warranted to be literally true. If errors were found, the contract would be void.

Cover Restricted

While the insured was permitted to reside in any part of the Western Hemisphere north of a specified degree of latitude, if he should move beyond this limit, or if he should engage in blasting, mining or submarine operations, accept service in any capacity on any sea, sound, inlet, lake or railroad, or enter into military or naval service, voluntarily or otherwise, without the consent of the company, or if he should become intemperate or become convicted of a crime, the insurance would become void and all premiums would be forfeited to the company.

Although these terms would now rightly be regarded as very harsh—especially when compared with the present provision found in most policies, "No restriction as to residence, travel or occupation"—they were considered at the time as the most liberal that could be offered by any responsible insurance company under the conditions then prevailing. It must not be overlooked that the insurance officials of sixty or seventy years ago had no great volume of experience to guide them, and had to be cautious in their operations.

In fact, they were just making the beginnings of the great volume of experience which was to be accumulated in the future, and which later was available to their successors, and so they were not aware and could not be aware that improvements since made would not expose their companies to ruin. That these early officials were conscientious in imposing such restrictions is shown by the fact that failures of companies took place despite these precautions, though under the liberal policies of today, based on greater knowledge and experience, no failures with loss to policyholders now occur.

Surrender Values

Recognizing that the policyholders had an equitable interest in the reserve fund created by their premiums payments, and spurred on by the competitive advantage of such a move, the step was taken to permit the policyholder who found it necessary to discontinue his insurance to withdraw his share in the common reserve fund in the form of a paid up policy. As increasing experience and actuarial calculations based thereon showed that there were several other ways in which the policyholders might safely be credited with the value of their contributions to the reserve fund remaining after charging them with their share of the losses and expenses, enterprising companies added cash surrender values, loan values, extended term insurance, automatic non-forfeiture provisions, days of grace for the payment of premiums, conversion of proceeds of policies into annuities, settle-options, etc., most of which provisions have now been made obligatory by law on all companies.

Further, in order that there may be no forfeiture of the insurance by reason of an overwhelming misfortune, the waiver of premium benefit has been made available, under which the policy remains in force without payment of any more premiums should the insured become wholly and permanently disabled by accident or disease. Another valuable benefit, the income disability provision, is still obtainable from some companies, under which, in addition to having no further premiums to pay, the insured receives a monthly income, usually $10 per $1,000 of the amount of his insurance, should he become totally and permanently disabled.

Monthly Income

Probably one of the most beneficial improvements in life insurance service has been the policy provision, under which the insured may arrange to have the proceeds of his life in-

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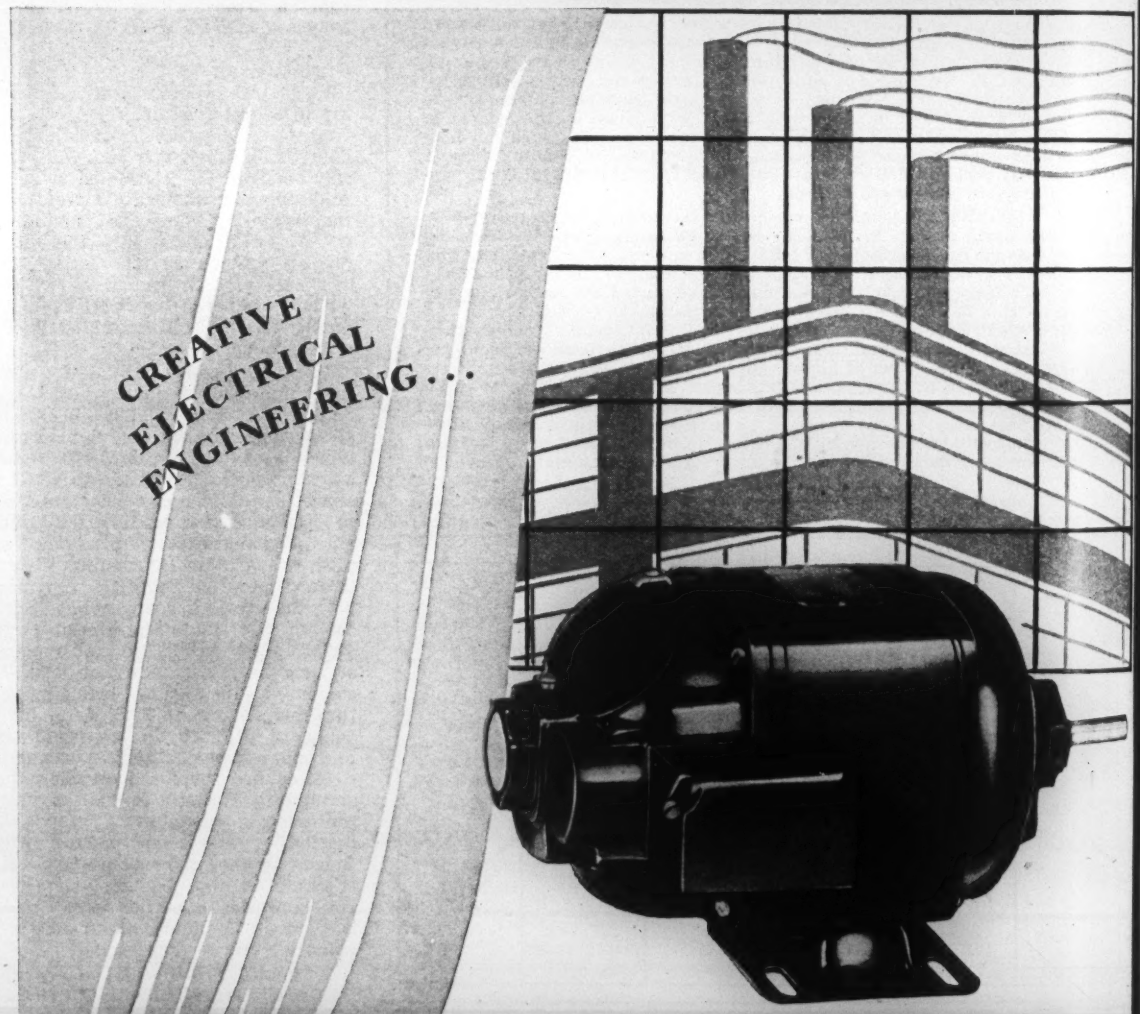

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surance policies paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries in the form of a monthly income instead of a lump sum. It is well known that beneficiaries of life policies are usually persons of limited financial experience, and the investment of money by an inexperienced person, or even by some who are not so inexperienced, is no simple task, and often brings anything but the expected result.

Many beneficiaries have found themselves in an embarrassing position when suddenly faced with the responsibility for the secure investment of a considerable sum of life insurance money, and many have made such a failure of it in the past, that a reflection was cast on the utility of life insurance as a means of providing protection for dependents. The loss by a widow, through the ignorant or evil designs of others, of several thousands of dollars, provided sometimes by the self-denial of both husband and wife, has been used as an excuse for not taking out life insurance.

Such an excuse is no longer valid, as the insured can provide in his policy or policies that the insurance money shall be paid to his wife or other beneficiary in the form of a monthly income for life or for a stated term of years. By doing so, the insured makes certain that the proceeds of his insurance will not be frittered away or sunk in unsound investments or lost in irrecoverable loans to relatives or friends, or wasted away in the purchase of unnecessary goods and services, which often happens when an inexperienced person suddenly comes into possession of what to her or him appears to be a large sum of money.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 47)

$2.81 per share, compared with $9,000,135, or $4.02 in 1945. The continued shortage of manpower prevented much development work and as a result a further decline was shown in ore reserves. Net working capital of $16,625,248 at the end of 1946 compared with $19,100,412 at the end of the previous year. The company was active in exploration throughout the year and participations were taken in several ventures. At the year end, the annual report shows, Noranda owned 2,227,621 of Waite's 3,300,000 issued shares, 2,293,236 out of 5,000,000 Pamour shares, 1,882,646 of 2,000,000 outstanding Hallnor shares, 1,101,777 of 2,000,000 issued Aunor shares, 6,375 of 10,000 issued La India shares, 12,000 of 29,668 Class "A" and 105,450 of 150,664 Class "B" Canada Wire shares.

•

Shareholders of Premier Gold Mining Company defeated a motion to wind up the affairs of the company as recommended by the directors. The motion that the company be wound up voluntary and a liquidator appointed required 75% of the total vote to carry. It received 1,475,366 votes in favor with 513,523 votes against, the latter being sufficient to defeat the motion. A strong group of minority shareholders voiced vigorous opposition to the motion and disapproval was expressed because none of the company's directors attended the meeting.

•

The possibility that a new mine may be developed in the western part of the property of Leitch Gold Mines, where some 28,000 feet of exploratory diamond drilling was carried out last year, is intimated in the company's annual report for 1946. The drilling has indicated a narrow vein of good grade over a length of at least 800 feet with a parallel vein just north of it. The widths and grade of these veins are said to be similar to the No. 2 vein on the upper levels of the mine. Ore reserves at Leitch are estimated at approximately six years requirements at the current rate of production and are more than sufficient for the period of development of the ore to the west or below the diabase sill, according to K. J. Springer, president. Net profit was $265,281 or 9.11 cents per share, as compared with $234,090 or 8.03 cents per share in the previous twelve months. Earnings figures for both years were exclusive of profit from the sale of securities and last year these amounted to $100,722. Net working capital was increased slightly to $721,163.

•

Net profit of Waite Amulet Mines, for 1946 was equivalent to 70 cents per share, including 60 cents received in dividends from Amulet Dufault Mines. The actual combined earnings of the company and its subsidiary from 1946 operations and from miscellaneous income totalled 72.9 cents per share compared with 70.8 cents per share during 1945. Dividends totalling 70 cents per share were paid by Waite Amulet during the year compared with 75 cents in 1945. A dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on March 10, 1947. The tonnage of ore treated in the mill during the year fell off sharply, due to the scarcity of manpower and the production of zinc concentrate was severely affected. Mining of the main pillar in the Lower "A" orebody commenced in July and it is expected that this operation will continue until the end of 1947, with the result that copper production should improve considerably. After the treatment of 427,000 tons during the year, the ore reserves of Amulet Dufault were reduced by 15% and the ore reserves of the Waite Amulet orebodies by over 40%. At the end of the year net working capital amounted to $6,474,825 for Waite Amulet and $1,002,472 for Amulet Dufault.

•

The possibilities of a new company being incorporated to take over Atlin-Ruffner Mines are referred to by R. J. Jowsey, president, in the annual report of Bobjo Mines. Bobjo holds a major interest in the Atlin-Ruffner property in the Atlin district of British Columbia. Bobjo, he states, has acquired the properties of Johnson Knee Lake Gold Mines, which has been merged with those of Knee Lake Gold Mines, and a new company is to be formed in which Bobjo will have a three-quarter interest. Recent developments in the Lynn Lake area, Manitoba, have an important bearing on Bobjo's large holdings (172,816 shares) in God's Lake Gold Mines. In addition, with God's Lake, the company has a group of 16 prospectors in the area, one-third

(*Continued on Page* 52)

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Science Explains Why You Can See Ghosts

by CHAPMAN PINCHER

There is a scientific explanation for ghosts, according to this writer. The nerve fibres act as one-way telegraph lines from the sensory organs to the brain. But let us suppose that the valves or synapses in the line get tired and cease to pass impulses in only one direction. Then the brain can send an imagined sensation back to the sensory organ, for instance, the eye.

"HAVE you ever seen a ghost?" I said to a colleague. "No," he answered, "I'm not the type." Well, I am not the type either, but I *have* seen a ghost. Or something like one.

I was 15 at the time, and a scientific explanation of that hallucination has been a challenge to me ever since. Now I believe I have it. And I think my theory explains every ghost, banshee, vision and hallucination that has ever been seen.

One summer afternoon I was standing under a big elm tree watching a boy climb to a pigeon's nest. He had just reached the first crotch, about 20 feet up, when the main limb of the tree crashed down.

I saw the boy fall, clinging desperately to the limb. I saw him smashed between its weight and the hard road. I have forgotten that boy's face, but the sight of his pepper-and-salt Norfolk jacket caught in the wind as he fell, is vivid after 16 years.

I suppose I blinked with horror. Then to my astonishment I heard the boy shout from the still-standing trunk. I looked up. He was still there. The limb had fallen but not the boy. I had imagined his fall. But the sight of it was as real to me as the sight of the tree. It was something more vivid than a thought.

In normal seeing, light from objects is focused on to the screen or retina of the eye to form a small image. This causes chemical changes in the retina, which start a train of nervous impulses running to the brain through a bundle of fibres called the optic nerve.

In the brain these impulses are changed into what we call sight. We see with our brains, but the pictures formed there depend entirely on the images first made on the retina.

The impulses begun in the retina and sent along the optic nerve would surge back to it like an alternating current, but one-way valves (called synapses), set at intervals along each fibre, prevent this. Normally impulses run only from the retina to the brain; never in the reverse direction.

Suppose that the one-way valves in the optic nerve fibres suddenly became inefficient in preventing the forward surge of nervous impulses back to the retina. It would then be possible to think up a picture and transmit it forwards.

In the retina (since all chemical actions are reversible) these impulses would become an image of the thought picture. And the backward surge, taking this image to the brain again, would produce a picture as vivid and "real" as would an image formed on the retina in the normal way.

If the eyes were open at the moment of this reversal of vision, light from real objects would also be falling on the retina. So two images would be seen at once, one real, one unreal.

This explains a peculiar fact about ghosts and hallucinations. They are always seen in relation to real things. If they were nothing but imagination then one would expect the whole vision to be imaginary.

Pink Elephants

But the chronic alcoholic, suffering from D.T.s, does not see pink elephants coursing through a pink jungle. He sees pink elephants dancing on a real bed.

The sentry on duty in the Tower of London at midnight does not see the execution scene of Anne Boleyn. He sees the ghost of Anne Boleyn walking across the real Tower Green.

And is it not strange that Anne, like all established ghosts, is a clothed figure?

One can believe human flesh to have special qualities that might produce ghosts. But not clothes. Ghosts are clothed and conventional figures, like hooded monks and knights in armor, because we conjure them up in that form. It is usually unconscious conjuring, perhaps from facts we have "forgotten."

The weakness of this theory so far is the assumption that the one-way valves can go wrong. But there is much evidence for this.

We know that after sleep the valves are most efficient. They transmit impulses from the sense organs to the brain so quickly that we feel alert. And the brain, sending its messages to muscles along similar channels, gets them through so quickly that reaction times are short.

As the day wears on fatigue products begin to build up in the valves and they become steadily less efficient. We find it harder to concentrate: our senses become dulled.

Responses Weaken

When we get old our responses and powers of concentration weaken. In senile decay, the valves, like the rest of the body, are inefficient.

Is it not likely that when the valves become inefficient in passing impulses from the eye to the brain they also become less efficient in preventing the reverse process? And is it not strange that it is just under those very conditions when the valves are known to be inefficient that visions, ghosts and hallucinations are most commonly seen—in the half-waking period, under the effects of drugs and in senile decay?

In the normal individual this reversal happens very rarely in consciousness and only in emotional circumstances, as when I saw the boy fall from the tree, or when people are frightened, perhaps unconsciously, by eerie surroundings.

It may happen to most people in sleep, being perhaps the cause of dreams. It would explain why dreams are so real. I believe that mystics who see visions are capable of producing this reversal of vision under conditions of intense concentration.

What of the crystal gazer? There have been sincere diviners of the future. I think they had the unconscious power to reverse vision.

They looked into a crystal or mirror, not for concentration but to get a light background on the retina for images they were projecting forwards.

This theory becomes more complicated if extended to explain the ghost seen by more than one person at the same time. But Mr. Harry Price assures me that there is no well-attested evidence that this has ever happened.

Well, that is what I believe. What do you think?

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 51)

of the cost of the activity being borne by Bobjo. Investments in other companies are carried in the balance sheet as at December 31, 1946, at $876,815, after provision for investment reserve of $280,919. The company had at that date $12,144 in cash, accounts receivable and government bonds, while current liabilities totalled $26,119. Income for the year was $1,662 as compared with expenditures of $11,437, leaving a net loss of $9,775.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the second day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1947.

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General Manager.

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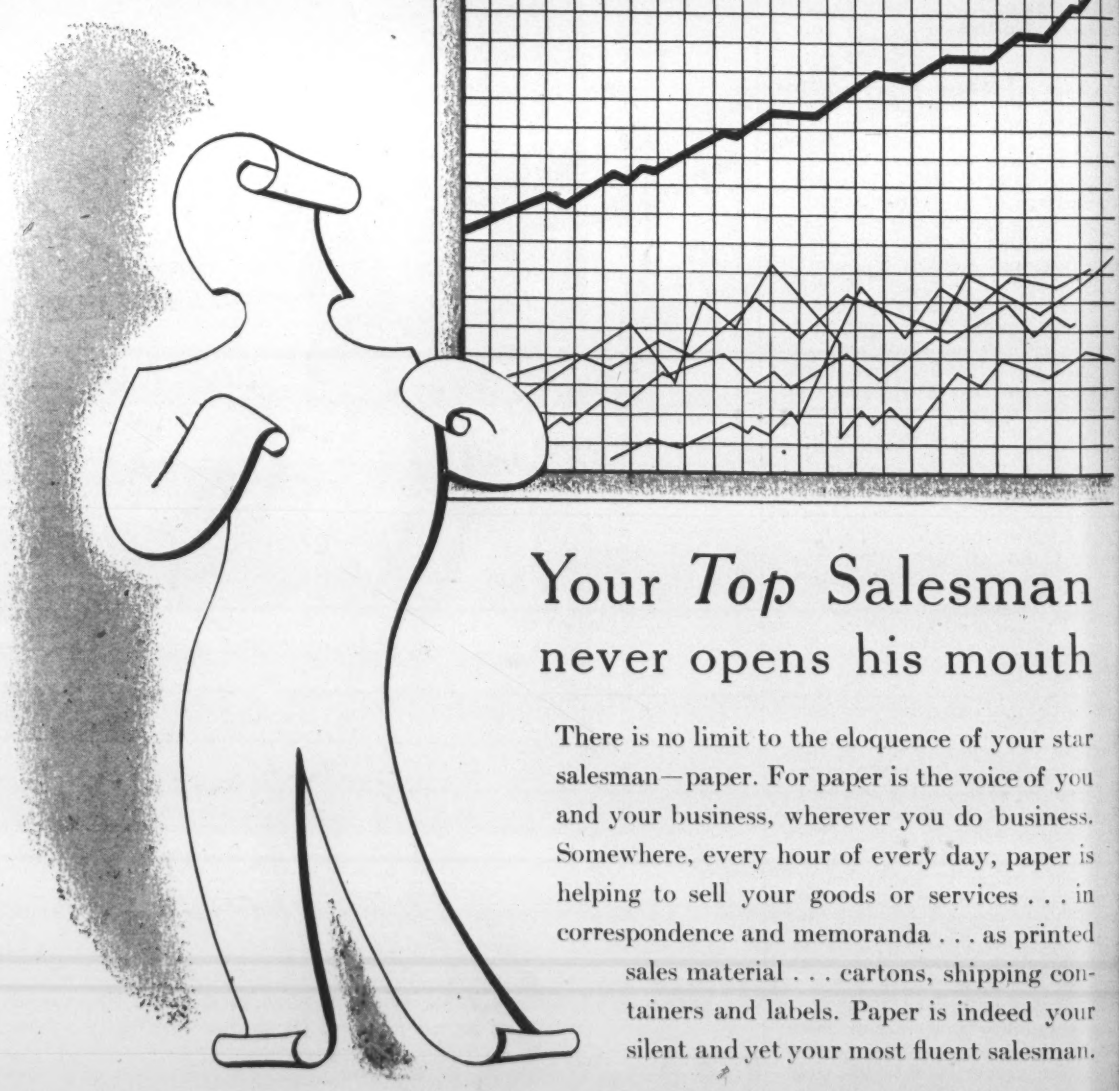

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